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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 165. THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO AID EACH OTHER.

Illinois Private and Incorporated Bankers Unite.

OBJECTIONS ARE MADE.

State Censorship of Private Banks Much Feared.

NEW LAWS ARE PROPOSED.

Liability of the Guarantor of a Promissory Note.

TO ABOLISH DAYS OF GRACE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The private bankers of Illinois fear even the possibility of State censorship. They are opposed to any movement that has in it the least liability of leading them toward legislation which might compel them to make public reports of their condition, or that might give to the State the right to examine their accounts or to supervise their actions.

The annual conventions of the Bankers' Association of Illinois and of the Private Bankers' Association of Illinois were held here today. The particular object of the two associations meeting at this time was to ratify an arrangement made by Executive committees of the two associations at Springfield two weeks ago for the consolidation of the two organizations by merging the Private Bankers' Association into the Bankers' Association.

The action of the Executive committees was ratified and the Private Bankers' Association joined fortunes with the other association, but this was not brought about without a sharp fight, in which many of the private bankers took vigorous grounds against the joining of the two bodies. The objection was based almost entirely on the aversion of the private bankers to any movement that may by the least possibility work toward legislation which will put restrictions on their entire freedom of action.

The suggestion for merging the two organizations came first from the Bankers' Association. That association is composed of 150 Illinois banks and includes both the incorporated national and State banks as well as individual firms of private bankers. The other association is composed exclusively of private bankers, and each was well represented by delegates at today's convention. Both have been in existence four years and both were formed for the same purpose—that is, for giving the initiative to and the influencing of State legislation regarding matters in which banks and bankers were interested; for the purposes of mutual protection against forgeries and united action for the punishment of criminals, and for the social good-fellowship and better acquaintance among the bankers doing business in Illinois.

All Were Not Favorable.

The organization of the private bankers has always been the larger and stronger of the two associations. It has for some time been the idea of the other association that the object for which both associations were organized would be better accomplished and the influence of the banking interests would be more effectively wielded if the two associations were brought together and their energies exerted in a single direction. The Bankers' Association therefore invited the private bankers to come into their organization, and the Executive committees of the two associations agreed on a plan for uniting them. All the members of the Private Bankers' Association, however, were not favorable to the plan, and among those opposed to it was the President.

The two associations met in adjoining rooms in the court-house here today. The private bankers immediately went into executive session after the preliminary business of welcoming addresses and responses was over with, and excluded all others than members from the room. They did not want the light of publicity on their discussion of State supervision. They staid in executive session until nearly 3 o'clock, and it took a great deal of argument on the part of those in favor of uniting the associations to bring the others around in their view. The objections all hinged on the fear that if the associations were united the new association, through the influence of the unincorporated bankers, would be in favor of securing legislation subjecting the private bankers to State supervision. The representatives of the incorporated banks declared that they had no such intention.

John J. P. Odell of the Union National of Chicago, who is Chairman of the Executive committee of the Bankers' Association, took the square stand that he was against any supervision of private bankers by State authorities, and said he thought the State had no more right to inquire into the affairs of private bankers than it had to examine the business of the individual merchant. Cashier Goddard of the Fort Dearborn National Bank also took this stand. He wanted the Bankers' Association to follow the example of the other and go into executive session to consider the subject, but the other members thought they had nothing to hide from the public and declined to do so. After exhausting the field of discussion the private bankers finally acceded to the request of the other association and passed a resolution merging themselves into that association.

New Legislation Proposed.

The united associations met in the afternoon and after much congratulation proceeded to make some recommendations to the Executive committee regarding legislation which it is hoped to accomplish at the next session of the State Legislature. The legislation that the bankers are especially desirous of securing is something that will more definitely fix the liability of indorsers of commercial paper. A recent Supreme Court decision which has gone against a common practice of bankers in stamping a guarantee above an indorsement signature, after that signature is made, has stirred up the bankers a good deal, and they are now anxious for some definite legislation which will make the indorser of a note equally liable with the signer and will not make it necessary for the holder of the note to first exhaust all possible means of collecting from the original signer before proceeding against the indorser.

The bankers also want the State of Illinois to follow the recent example of New York and some other States in doing away with the days of grace on commercial paper. President Frank W. Tracy of the First National Bank of Springfield declared that "days of grace" on commercial paper were a relic of barbarism, that they were intended for a time when a stage coach might get stuck in the mud and be delayed three days, but that they had no place in these times of railroad and telegraph.

The association unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the association take such action as may be necessary to procure the introduction at the next session of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and if possible secure the adoption at such session of an amendment to the statutes of the State of Illinois abolishing "days of grace" in the maturity of commercial paper and also an amendment extending the liability of indorsers and guarantors for value of commercial paper so as to render them equally liable with the maker.

Prof. Kinley on Financial Crises.

At the afternoon session a paper on financial crises, read by Prof. Kinley of the Illinois State University, was listened to with great interest. Among other things Prof. Kinley said:

"There are two theories advanced and practiced as to the proper management of a bank during a crisis—the restrictive and the expansive policies respectively. According to the former it is the duty of the bank to contract its issues at the first sign of distress and to put itself in an impregnable position irrespective of the blow it may inflict on the business of the community that relies on it for accommodation. A broader theory is that during the periods of speculation, rising prices, and general "boom" there should be contraction, or rather perhaps slow expansion of loans, and after the break-down free discounting at rising rates. That is the policy which is now pursued by enlightened bankers the world over.

"The lessons of last summer's crisis are still fresh in mind. The issue of clearing-house certificates in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities was all that saved us from a collapse of more distressing magnitude. In the short time I have had for the preparation of this paper I have not been able to get together the data which in the judgment of the Chicago bankers rendered the issue of clearing-house certificates unnecessary in that city. I have heard it said that there was a contraction of several millions in the discounts of that city within a few months of last year. If that contraction was the result of the falling off in demand the situation is clear. If it were a forced contraction it might be open to criticism, for it implies that the banks refused help in cases where it was needed.

"We must remember, however, in judging of the situation that the conditions in Chicago and New York are not parallel. The bulk of dealings in New York, for which bank loans are made, is in speculative securities, which do not find a ready sale in a crisis, while in Chicago many millions are loaned on produce transactions, which, inasmuch as the produce does find sale, do not tie up the funds to such an extent as loans on speculative stocks.

The Expansive Theory.

"But some of you are doubtless asking, What is the modus operandi, the actual machinery of applying the expansive theory of management? Our banking system is so peculiarly constituted that we labor under some difficulties which are not experienced, for example, by the Bank of England or of France or of Germany, where there is one great controlling institution; or of such banks as those of Scotland or of Canada, where note issues are virtually left to the discretion of the banks themselves. Of the two forms in which discounts may be made, that of deposits subject to check and that of notes, the former is virtually the only one open to our banks. They cannot readily expand their note issues, yet it sometimes happens that expansion in the latter way would be of great benefit, especially in country districts, where deposit accounts are less common. If our system were so changed as to meet this need the only rational ground for agitation for the renewal of State bank issues would be taken away. But even in the matter of expanding their loans in the form of discount-deposits our banks are hindered by the legal requirement of a certain reserve at all times and under all circumstances. The ordinary man thinks of a reserve as something to be used in a time of need and to be replenished when the need is passed. Our laws virtually declare that it is something that must not be touched, even though its use might be the salvation of the institution that owns it. This lack of inelasticity of our bank paper and the rigid limitation to that of bank loans is one great difficulty experienced by our banks in a crisis. Practically it has been gotten over partly by ignoring the law with reference to the reserve and partly by the combination of reserves and the issue of clearing-house certificates.

Rate of Discount Limitation.

"Another difficulty under which our banks labor is the legal limitations of the rate of discount. Of course every one knows that in our large cities this requirement is practically ignored, but it hampers the banks in the smaller places and exposes all to the occasional attacks of demagogues. The law should be repealed, so far at least as it relates to short time or call loans. Bearing in mind the drawbacks with which our banks have to contend and assuming that the banks of a community are ready to cooperate when a crisis occurs, the banks should make it a rule that no business in the community should be permitted to go under in the stress from lack of accommodation, if it is clearly solvent, though its assets are temporarily inconvertible; that no business should be refused aid if it is clearly solvent ultimately; and that accommodation should be refused to no one who can offer the proper security.

"Let each bank in a crisis be permitted by law to expand its issue of notes to, say, 25 per cent over the par value of the security deposited, provided the bonds do not fall below par on account of the crisis. These notes should either be subject to a special tax which should absorb for the government all net profit on them over 1 or 2 per cent, or might bear a low rate of interest. They should not be permitted to be issued until the rate of discount on call loans in the great money centers had reached, say, 10 per cent. No bank should be permitted to discount below this rate while any of its issue is outstanding. It would not pay the bank to keep them out long and it might be permitted to offer a premium on them to call them in. Moreover, if at the end of a given time, when the rate of discount had fallen, any of these notes were outstanding, the banks could be required, at the discretion of the Controller, to cover them by deposits of gold or of legal tender notes. The law regulating the reserve against deposits should be changed so as to permit it to fall below the present requirement; to, say, 15 or even 10 per cent in reserve cities, when and while the rate of discount was as high as say 15 per cent."

Chicago Banks' Noble Stand.

The Superintendent of the State Banking Department, H. B. Prentiss, read an address on Illinois State banks. He said among other things:

In June, 1893, eight State banks located at Chicago were subjected to a merciless run, and how they withstood the fury of the storm is now a matter of history. An official call for the showing of their condition was immediately made, the public saw that their distrust was unfounded, and confidence was soon restored. Those were critical days, for had these banks or a considerable portion of them succumbed to the pressure the wave of destruction would doubtless have moved on with resistless force, resulting in disaster to the banking interests of the entire Northwest, appalling to contemplate. That the solidity of the Chicago banks and the manner in which they met the run made upon them had much to do in warding off such a catastrophe cannot be questioned.

It is plain to see that the sentiment in favor of public supervision of financial institutions is increasing. The present banking law has been followed by a law enacted in 1893 placing building and loan associations under State supervision and inspection, and the signs of the times indicate that sooner or later banks and financial institutions of all kinds will be placed under similar restraints.

The officers elected by the Consolidated Association were as follows:

President, E. S. Dreyer of Chicago; First Vice-President, W. P. Holliday, Cairo; Treasurer, A. B. Hablit, Bloomington; Secretary, Edward Tilden, Chicago; Executive committee, to serve three years, M. W. Bussey, Urbana; A. E. Ayers, Jacksonville; Phil Mitchell, Rock Island; G. W. Evans, Mount Vernon, and H. W. McCoy, Peoria.

TO HONOR THE FLAG.

SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL SALUTE THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Celebrations to Be Held Saturday in North, South, and West Side Parks—Arranged by the Flag Day Association—Battery E, United States Artillery, to Fire the National Salute in Lincoln Park—Speeches and Songs in Honor of "Old Glory"—Program of the Observances.

American Flag day will take its place as a new holiday for school children next Saturday. It has been observed for the last two years by the West Side schools, but will be celebrated Saturday by all the schools in the city, and, it is expected, by many in the suburbs as well.

This holiday is the creation of the American Flag Day Association, organized several years ago by LeRoy Van Horn, but incorporated more recently by LeRoy Van Horn, Anna S. Smith, Dr. B. P. Reynolds, Fanny Mahan, and John G. Maynard "for the purpose," they say, "of fostering patriotism among the school children by the holding of patriotic exercises in the parks on the third Saturday in June, in commemoration of the adoption of the national flag by the Continental Congress June 14, 1777."

The celebration Saturday will be at Lincoln Park for the schools of the North Division, at Washington Park for the schools of the South Division, and at Humboldt, Garfield, and Douglas Parks for the schools of the West Division. The organization of the celebration in each of these parks is committed to one of the Vice-Presidents or other officers of the association. At the head of the Lincoln Park celebration, for the schools of the First District, is the First Vice-President, Mrs. Dr. B. P. Reynolds. The following comprise the Committee of Arrangements: Gen. Joseph E. Stockton, Mrs. Laura M. Curtis, H. E. Gerry, Gen. A. C. Hawley, Mrs. Emma Minshall, Mrs. Anna R. Smith, Miss Loretta Kane, Mrs. Emma Welch, Mrs. Carrie Maulsley, Mrs. E. N. M. Wooten, and Mrs. Esther Bernstein. The pupils will assemble at the Grant Monument at 1 p. m.

Program in Lincoln Park.

The program of exercises will be as follows:
Music by the American Band.
Saluting the flag by the children.
Artillery salute of forty-four guns by Battery E, First United States Artillery, Capt. Allyn Chapron, of Fort Sheridan.
"America," sung by the children.
Prayer by Chaplain Brobst.
Address on the object of the celebration by Dr. B. P. Reynolds.
Reading by Opie Read.
Song: "The Star-Spangled Banner."
Oration by ex-Gov. John M. Hamilton.
Song by the poet scout, Capt. Jack Crawford.
Song by the Turner Society.
Oration by Chaplain Brobst.
Original poem by Charles Eugene Banks.
Reading by the blind elocutionist, Prof. W. E. Minshall.

When Mrs. Reynolds applied to Gen. Miles for one cannon he refused it, saying it was dangerous for inexperienced persons to fire it. But in place of it he said he would send a whole battery, with its gunners. The Boys' Brigade will be present, and the Second Regiment has been invited to participate. Gen. Miles and staff will be present, and the General will make a speech. The Chief Marshal will be John G. Maynard and the schools of Evanston and Ravenswood are expected to attend. Battery E will go into camp tomorrow evening at the corner of the Sheridan Drive and Pine Grove.

Washington Park Celebration.

The celebration at Washington Park will be for the schools of the Fifth District, and will be under the management of Fifth Vice-President John A. Rose. The rendezvous will be at 1:30 p. m. at a stand which is to be erected north of the Pavilion, where the program will be as follows:
General concert by Pullman Band.
Medley of national airs by Pullman Band.
"America," sung by the children.
Prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. A. Caldwell.
Recitation by Miss Ray Cox of the Calumet School.
Singing, "Flag of the Free," by the Auburn Park School.
Saluting the flag by the Farron School.
Address by Maj. Blackburn.
Singing of patriotic airs by the children.
Exhibition of the Armour Drill Corps, composed of seventy-five young ladies.
Original poem, "One Flag for America," by S. P. Pierce.
"Star-Spangled Banner," sung by the children.
Recitation by the Webster School.
Address by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus.
Wand drill by young ladies.
Col. Turner' military program.

The Committee of Arrangements will consist of the following: Mrs. George P. Smith, Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace, John A. Rose, H. E. Gerry, Miss Ada Sweet, Mrs. C. H. Tebbets, Mrs. Helen Sherman, Mrs. Elizabeth Means, Mrs. Emma Benjamin, Miss Jennie Bross, Mrs. C. M. Seckner. Mr. Rose will act as Chief Marshal. Gen. Wheeler and Col. Proctor have promised to attend. All cadet companies are invited to be present and report to Col. Turner, who will review them and consider the propriety of organizing them into a regiment.

The celebrations for the schools of the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts will be held at Humboldt, Garfield, and Douglas Parks respectively. The exercises at Humboldt Park will be under the direction of Treasurer E. R. Lewis, and the Chief Marshal will be Alphonse Van Ness. The exercises will begin at 2 p. m. The celebration at Garfield Park will be arranged by R. W. McWhorter, and the Chief Marshal will be Dr. J. S. Wilkins. The exercises will be similar to those at Douglas Park. Prof. Simeon Knapp will exhibit to the children Paul Jones' flag, the official flag of the World's Fair, and a sword which was used in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He will also deliver an address on "The First Flag Designed and Wrought by an American Woman." The other speakers will be Mrs. Minerva K. Elliott, J. R. Doolittle, Gen. John McNulty, W. E. Mason, Stephen A. Douglas, and Adelor J. Pettit. The Cadet Corps of Battery D will fire a salute of thirteen guns at 2 p. m.

West Side Schools in Douglas Park.

The celebration at Douglas Park is to be in charge of Fourth Vice-President Van Horn, and the chief marshal will be Maj. A. D. Sumner. The program will be as follows:

12 o'clock—National salute to the American flag, fired by the Cadet Corps of Battery D in honor of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes by the Continental Congress June 14, 1777, and in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill June 17, 1775.

1 o'clock—The procession of school children will form south of the park pavilion, under the command of Maj. A. D. Sumner, Grand Marshal.

1:30 o'clock—The procession will move north to the grand stand, where the patriotic exercises will be held.

2 o'clock—Assembly and salute to the colors by trumpeters of the Second Regiment, I. N. G.

"Spirit of '76," "Yankee Doodle," music of our forefathers, and "War Medley" of 1861, by the Aurora Turners' Fife and Drum Corps of Chicago, followed by patriotic songs by the pupils of the Fourth District School—"America," "Salutes to the Flag."

Opening address "The Origin of the American Flag and Patriotism," by Judge Tuthill and Daniel Munn.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," O. B. Knight of Columbia Post.

Address, "Aims and Objects of the American Flag Day Association," LeRoy Van Horn, founder.

Distribution to the pupils and visitors copies of the Declaration of Independence while singing patriotic songs, "The Flag" (new national hymn by Chamberlain), "Flag of the Free," and "Home, Sweet Home."

Exhibition gun drill by the Battery D Cadet Corps, Sons of Veterans Guards, and the Boys' Brigade of the Fourth District Public Schools.

LIONS MOVE TO THEIR SUMMER HOME.

Lively Day in Lincoln Park Over the Transfer of Animals to Outside Cages.

"Cy" De Vry, the lion tamer of Lincoln Park, moved his African pets into their summer homes yesterday. Major, the head of the family and one of the finest specimens of the African lion in this country, was much opposed to the ride in the shifting cage. Twice he knocked down Keeper De Vry and snarled and snapped and resisted with so much effort that it took an inch tow rope and fifteen men to conquer him and drag him into the cage.

Every spring the animals from the tropics are moved from their winter quarters into summer cages, which are located a little to the north among that cluster of artificial knolls covered with trees. The arrangement was to back the shifting cage up to the cage

MAJOR ON A RAMPAGE.

containing the animal, so that the doors would be opposite each other. Major under ordinary circumstances is a great friend of Keeper De Vry, but when it comes to moving he always objects. "Cy" threw a half-inch rope over Major's neck and right shoulder and tied it in a loop, while eleven strong men took hold of it and began pulling with all their might. But the rope broke and the lion, wild with rage, bounded about the cage, and Keeper De Vry, being in his path, was knocked from one end to the other. Three policemen with long crowbars run through the irons of the cage kept the terrified beast from pouncing upon him. He suffered another knockout before getting another rope around Major's neck. Then fifteen men got hold of the other end and succeeded in pulling the lion into the shifting cage. He was then taken to his summer house, and after the performance was over was as friendly as ever.

Jennie, Major's mate, occupied an adjoining cage with her two 3-months-old cubs. She made a great fuss when De Vry went into her cage and took her cubs out, but it was not difficult to persuade her to go into the moving wagon.

Leo and Topsy, the two cubs of Major and Jennie, were conquered by means of a catching rod. The two Bengal tigers, Mrs. Snyder and Miss Snyder, are not of a particularly pleasant disposition, but the keeper managed to get along with them comparatively well. Clipper, the jaguar, came to the park from Mexico. He acted ugly. Next it was the turn of Billy the leopard to take a ride, and De Vry took him by the back of the neck and threw him into the cage without much trouble.

The animals all seemed to enjoy getting out into the open air and Jennie was more than delighted when her cubs were brought to her.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IS IMPROVING.

He Is Able to See Visitors and Transacts Easy Routine Business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—It was stated at the White House that the President is better. Dr. O'Reilly called early today and soon afterwards Dr. Bryant, the President's family physician, who had come down from New York, went to the White House in company with Secretary Lamont. After examining the patient Dr. Bryant and Secretary Lamont went to the nearest drug store and had a prescription compounded, with which they returned to the White House. Meanwhile Secretary Gresham and Attorney-General Olney called to inquire after the President's health. They saw Mr. Cleveland and were well satisfied with his progress toward recovery. He passed a good night and the active symptoms of his complaint have been checked. Although he is still under the injunction to keep perfectly quiet he has managed to see a few visitors without coming into his office for the purpose and has been engaged in some routine easy work.

IDLE POLES DEMAND WORK IN TOLEDO.

Six Hundred Men March to the City Hall and Ask for Employment.

TOLEDO, O., June 13.—[Special.]—Six hundred unemployed Poles marched down the principal streets today with flags flying and halted in front of the city hall. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mayor Major and request of him that they be put to work, as they understood $100,000 had just been set apart for park improvements. The riot alarm was sounded and things looked decidedly dubious for a time. The men were finally quieted with the assurance by the Mayor that he was powerless to aid them at present. The men finally dispersed and went home, but they have had no employment for nearly a year and their families are on the verge of starvation. An uprising in the Polish settlement is feared, as these people are desperate. There are 25,000 idle Poles in Toledo.

SEALERS ARE WARNED BY WARSHIPS.

Indications Are That There Will Be Many Seizures in Bering Sea.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., June 13.—Private advices from the Bering Sea, dated June 3, state that up to that time the United States fleet had warned twenty sealers, eight of which were American ships. Schooners Volunteer and George B. White of Seattle were ordered to Sand Point to await the end of the season. The Captains of both vessels were angered at being boarded, and acted in such a manner the officers expect more trouble with them. The next time they are found away from Sand Point they will be seized. There are liable to be many seizures within the next few weeks, as some of the vessels ordered to remain at Sand Point have put to sea in the absence of the war vessels from that place. Twenty to twenty-five vessels were boarded.

THEIR WEDDING DELAYED TEN YEARS.

This Couple Thought a Marriage License Was a Certificate.

Paul A. Netzband, proprietor of a saloon at Webster and Seminary avenues, took out a marriage license in the County Clerk's office nearly ten years ago to marry Miss Rosa Scholz. Mr. Netzband and Miss Scholz, however, were not married until last Tuesday and the marriage was not made known to the marriage license department until yesterday, when the license, which had become yellow with age, was returned to the County Clerk to be placed on record. The return was made by Justice Moritz Kaufman of Lake View, who had married the couple. When Mr. Netzband took out the license he was 27 years old and his prospective bride 26. It was learned that the woman had supposed the securing of the marriage permit constituted a wedding.

EXPRESS TRAIN ROBBED IN MISSOURI.

Midnight Hold-Up Reported to Have Taken Place at Neelyville.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—It is rumored that an express train was held up and robbed at Neelyville, Mo., near Poplar Bluff, about midnight.

THEY HAD NO PERMIT

POLICEMAN DISPERSES A MEETING IN LINCOLN PARK.

Citizens Gather at the Lincoln Monument to Protest Against the Proposed Opening of La Salle Avenue Through the Park—They Are Told They Are Transgressing a Rule of the Commissioners and the Meeting Comes to an Abrupt Conclusion—Committee Appointed.

"Beneath the shadow of that immortal man who freed the slaves of the South, in the exercise of the right of public assembly, we are driven from the park by a policeman at the request of the Park Commissioners and the property-owners along La Salle avenue. I call upon the press to witness the infamous outrage."

These were the words of D. W. Cullinane, uttered last evening on the stairway leading to the Lincoln monument. The words were emphasized by a dramatic wave of the hand toward the bronze statue of the great emancipator. The occasion of this utterance was the dispersion of a meeting called to protest against the proposed opening of La Salle avenue through Lincoln Park.

THE CHICAGO DEMOCRACY KISSES THE ROD.

The meeting had been organized and Charles S. Waller elected Chairman. Mr. Waller had stated the object of the meeting and was followed by Mr. Cullinane in an exhaustive address against the proposition, when Park Policeman John McCormick appeared upon the scene.

"I want to know, gentlemen, whether you have a permit to hold this meeting," said swered McCormick.

"We are assembled here as citizens and property-owners, sir, and are acting in the interest of the park itself," replied the Chairman with becoming dignity.

"I am sorry, gentlemen, but if you have no permit you must disperse. I am not permitted to allow any meetings to be held within the park," persisted the policeman.

Then it was that Mr. Cullinane uttered his impassioned words. After the appointment of a committee the meeting dispersed and the policeman went to look after some bicyclists.

Not Enough Grass.

The attendance was small, not to exceed fifty persons being present. Those interested in the opposition to the opening of La Salle avenue through the park accounted for the small attendance by the fact that the meeting was not generally known and further asserted that the property-owners in all directions, except those who had unimproved property on La Salle avenue, were opposed to the project. In stating the object of the meeting Mr. Waller said that the only argument advanced in favor of the extension of La Salle avenue was the belief that at some remote period the people west of La Salle avenue would demand a direct driveway for their carriages into Lincoln Park. He did not think this would take place within the lifetime of any of the spectators, and if it did he believed in preserving at least a portion of the park for those who had no carriages. One-sixth of the area of the park, he said, was now utilized for driveways. This, with the lakes and zoological garden and the flower beds, left a small space for the children of the poor to enjoy themselves. There is not enough grass, nor enough liberality in the management of the park. With twelve or thirteen openings to the park for the use of those who have carriages or can hire one for the day, he believed the aristocratic element of the patrons of the park ought to be satisfied.

Mr. Cullinane said the one great argument against the proposition was that it proposed to abridge the grass privileges of the park, which were already too limited. At every turn the poor visitor to the park is even now confronted with signs to keep off the little grass plats strewn here and there between thirty and forty foot driveways. The park being maintained by taxing the people, he believed the people ought to have the right to its enjoyment, and that enjoyment the right to roll and tumble on the grass if so desired.

Will Not Be Taxed.

The opening of another entrance to the park meant to take thirty or forty more feet of the limited grass area, and it also meant to further tax the poor people of the vicinity for the proposed extension of La Salle avenue. Those lot-owners on La Salle avenue who expected to be benefited by the extension did not propose to pay the cost of the extension. That interesting feature of the scheme, he said, is not disclosed in the dissertations of the gentlemen urging the change.

He believed the only way to meet and defeat the project was by petition, and proposed the appointment of a committee to secure the names and addresses of property-owners within the park territory. This proposition met with the approval of those present. The committee is as follows: Messrs. O. B. Green, P. J. Heffing, D. McMann, H. Tift, D. W. Cullinane, and Charles S. Waller. A meeting of the committee will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Hotel Vendome.

It was determined to hold another meeting at the Lincoln monument at a date to be announced hereafter. The attention of the Park Commissioners will be called to the action of Policeman McCormick and a request made that the board grant the oppositionists a permit to hold such meetings in the park as they may deem prudent and necessary. The committee will make a house to house canvass in search of signers to the protest petition, and will also circulate it in the park if permitted to do so, the latter object being to catch many of those who are patrons of the park.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair, variable winds.*

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TRY TO ROB FIREMEN AND ARE BEATEN.

Marshal Campion Tackled by Highwaymen, Who Are Not Arrested.

Three men attempted to hold up Marshal John Campion and his driver as they were returning from a fire at No. 53 West Van Buren street last night, at Clinton and Monroe streets, with disastrous results to themselves. The men sprang from the shadows of a building. One grabbed the bridle, while the other two sprang to the side of the buggy and demanded the money and valuables of Marshal Campion and his assistant. Instead of complying with the request the two firemen jumped from the buggy and violently assaulted the three highwaymen. When they thought they had inflicted sufficient punishment on the robbers they left the three prostrate forms in the highway, got back in the buggy, and drove off.

"BIG MUDDY" CUTS DOWN ITS BANKS.

Trouble from the Overflow at Belmont Bend and Winthrop.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 13.—The Missouri River continues cutting at Belmont Bend and Winthrop, although no damage from the overflow has been reported. Citizens of Winthrop are moving away from the banks and railroads are protecting their tracks. The government has taken no steps to prevent destruction.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 13.—The first party of passengers from the East since the flood began arrived last night, after being fifteen days on the way from Chicago. No mails have arrived here since June 1.

THEY LIT A MATCH TO GET A BALL.

Then There Was a Sewer Explosion and the Boys Were Injured.

Freddy Stuckart, 14 years old, a son of Ald. Stuckart, and Archibald Houle were playing ball last night at Lime street and Archer avenue. Their ball rolled into a catch-basin and in order to get it the boys lit a match and held it in the basin. An explosion followed. Both boys were blown several feet away and young Stuckart was severely scorched. The Houle boy escaped serious injury.

TOO TIRED TO PATROL THEIR BEATS.

Eighteen Policemen Who Played Baseball Are Excused from Duty.

At roll-call last night at the Canalport Avenue and Thirteenth Street Police Stations eighteen officers stated they were unfit for duty and asked to be relieved. The officers had played ball on the Ogden avenue ball park in the afternoon for five hours and were thoroughly exhausted. The officers were allowed to go to their homes and recuperate.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The wholesale millinery establishment of Ammon Stevens & Co., Cleveland, O., was closed yesterday on an execution for a claim for $25,000.

Owyang King, Chinese Consul at San Francisco, has been removed by the Chinese Minister at Washington for disobeying express orders of the Minister.

The steamer St. Magnus from Kingston went ashore in the fog thirty miles north of Two Harbors, Mich. A wrecking outfit has been sent from Duluth.

The Cincinnati-St. Louis Passenger Association has been revived with Robert Stevenson as Commissioner. He also acts for the Cincinnati-Columbus-Cleveland Association.

John Wegner of No. 117 West Washington street, Chicago, was stabbed by Fred Waller in a fight in Joseph Peffer's saloon in Milwaukee. The knife entered Wegner's right lung and he may die.

The second day's convention of the butchers of the United States in Wheeling, W. Va., resulted in the consolidation of the Eastern and Western Associations into the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association.

Gov. Hogg of Texas, accompanied by a party of bankers and Mayors of Texas towns, leaves Dallas today for Chicago and New York. Gov. Hogg will deliver the Fourth of July address before the Tammany Society in New York.

LAST EDITION.

UNION IS AT STAKE.

Columbus Scale May Break Miners' Organization.

FEW ACCEPT THE TERMS

Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio Coal-Diggers Angry.

WILL NOT RETURN TO WORK.

McBride Is Hanged in Effigy Near Pittsburg.

STRIKERS AT PANA ARE QUIET.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—[Special.]—The mining rate agreed upon by the joint conference of operators and miners in this city last Monday will not be indorsed by the strikers in the Hocking Valley. The feeling against its acceptance has been intensified today by President A. A. Adams of the Ohio District, who refused to sign the scale, addressing the malcontents at various points in the valley and urging them to organize against the settlement. To that end local conventions have been called at Gloucester, New Straitsville, Nelsonville, Corning, Buchtel, and other places to be held Saturday to take definite action against the 60-cent rate. The men are bitter against their executive officers for formally agreeing to accept the 60 cent schedule in the Hocking Valley well knowing that it would not be acceptable. It is believed the outcome will be the organization of a new miners' body, at the head of which President Adams of Ohio and others will appear.

President McBride, Vice-President Penna, Secretary McBryde, Cameron Miller of Ohio, and several other members of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America are in the city today awaiting events. A number of telegrams were received, but they conveyed no information out of the usual line, it was claimed, and the details were not made public. President McBride and the other officials expect a radical change in sentiment as soon as the circulars explaining why they consented to a reduction in the scale for mining are received and understood by the rank and file of the miners. President McBride reiterates the statement that the miners will accept the situation and return to work within a reasonable time.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., June 13.—Ten thousand miners met here today and repudiated the Columbus compromise. They adopted resolutions calling on the Executive Board of the Miners' Union to resign and demanded an election for officers at an early day. They agreed to stand together for last year's scale.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The local miners' unions have asked for a State convention, which probably will be held here Saturday, to head off the taking effect of the agreement Monday. The convention will be composed of delegates who will come instructed to provide for a continuance of the strike in this State. It is reported that the Indiana miners are receiving encouragement in this course from the Ohio officials.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 13.—The miners at White Oak have selected delegates to the State meeting at Terre Haute next Tuesday and instructed them to use all means to have President McBride drummed out of the organization.

[Northern Illinois coal operators met yesterday at the office of the Chicago, Wilmington and Vermilion Coal company and listened to the report of A. L. Sweet, their delegate to the recent Columbus conference. A resolution was adopted providing that notices of the new scale should be posted at the mines immediately and that the men be invited to report for duty Monday.]

M'BRIDE HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Striking Miners Near Pittsburg Manifest Their Disapproval of Compromise.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—A half dozen men began work this morning clearing out the mines of the Imperial Coal company preparatory to a start next Monday. They were attacked by a mob of 500 strikers, who drove them from the mines and fired at the engineer. They then went to the company store and drove out the clerks and helped themselves to eatables. After leaving notice that they would kill anybody who started to work at the 69-cent rate they marched to Moon Run. The company has appealed to the Sheriff for protection.

President McBride was hanged in effigy at a mass-meeting of strikers at Hays Crossing, near McDonald, on the Pan-Handle railroad. Three thousand men attended a meeting at McDonald and denounced their officers for compromising at 69 cents.

Four mines were closed at Beulah, near McKeesport, and the workers whitewashed as they came out. A district delegate convention will be held Friday, when the strikers will decide whether to go to work at the terms agreed to at Columbus.

Miners' President Cairns of the Pittsburg district arrived home today and immediately called a delegate convention to be held in this city Friday, when the terms of the Columbus agreement and the reasons for accepting it will be fully explained. President Cairns feels confident that when the agreement is understood by the miners the action of the officials will be ratified and the men will return to work.

STRIKERS BURN MORE BRIDGES.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Road Tied Up by the Acts of Ohio Miners.

MASSILLON, O., June 13.—Two more bridges were burned on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railway this morning at Fuller's mine, two miles east of Sherrodsville. The company assumed the strike was virtually over and moved a train of West Virginia coal. The caboose was barely out of sight of Sharrodsville when the bridges were burned and the telegraph wires cut. It will require at least four days to get the road open for freight traffic. The latest bridge burning excites the greatest apprehension. The Massillon miners are in secret session near West Brookfield. They have adopted resolutions condemning the calling out of the militia to Stark County as a useless expense. They say they will stay out six months longer rather than yield the differential which the operators refuse to concede.

UHRICHSVILLE, O., June 13.—Reports from along the line occupied by troops show that several skulking parties were driven away by the soldiers during the night. The railroad company is driving piles for a temporary bridge to replace the burned one. General Manager Woodford of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railway has asked Col. Coit to protect the bridge one mile south of Beach City and the trestle No. 155, about one mile north of this place. This trestle is

the one that was burned last Saturday. Mr. Woodford fears these bridges will be burned tonight. Col. Coit will protect these points.

Col. Darraw, commanding at Canal Dover, reports he was bothered during the afternoon by toughs. They threatened to come back tonight.

MIDVALE, O., June 13.—Gen. Howe has asked Col. Coit to send his signal corps to Wheeling Creek. The railroad company expects to get the bridge ready to allow trains to go over by midnight. When the bridge is ready the company will move the coal which is now blockading the yards at Urichsville. No trouble is feared except where men are working on the bridge, and these guards will be doubled tonight.

MCCLAINSVILLE, O., June 13.—While Company K of the Eighth Regiment was guarding a deep cut near this place today the men were attacked by about thirty strikers, who were armed with stones and clubs. The soldiers, seeing that the attacking party had no firearms, threw down their weapons and went at the mob with bare fists. In less than two minutes the whole party of Poles and Italians was put to flight without bloodshed.

MOB NEAR PANA GROWING.

The Men Fail to Parade in the Town—Heavy Guard on Duty.

PANA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The mob at Camp Pope increases and there are now 500 foreign miners there. They decided not to parade the streets today, but have made arrangements to have a parade Friday. Last night the streets were patrolled by twenty more than the regular number of police and on the outskirts were stationed 100 deputies. The cause of this was an affidavit in the hands of the State's Attorney to the effect that an effort would be made to burn Pennwell's mine, Friday there will be a meeting of the miners here, and the Populist farmers will hold a big barbecue at Millersville.

Another large shipment of guns and ammunition was received from the State arsenal tonight. Two train loads of coal and slack go out tonight. There are threats of bridge burning by the strikers to prevent these shipments.

PERIN, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff came here today and ordered Company C of Galesburg home. The jail is now guarded by Deputy Sheriffs and 200 armed deputies are within close call. Seven more men proved an alibi today and were discharged from custody.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—A conference of miners and operators was held today, but it resulted in nothing being done looking to a resumption of work, as the miners here will come to no understanding until they hear from the Clinton (Ind.) miners. They will accept five cents less than the Clinton men. A mass-meeting of miners has been called for tomorrow afternoon.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—Receiver Bosworth of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis railroad received a telegram tonight that a mob of 200 striking miners had assembled at Mount Olive and stopped a freight train bearing coal to St. Louis. Receiver Bosworth applied to Judge Allen of the United States court, who directed United States Marshal Brinton to proceed to Mount Olive and affect the release of the train.

The coal operators of Springfield 'sub-district today passed resolutions to the effect that as the settlement effected at Columbus does not include the Central and Southern Illinois fields, the operators submit the following prices to be paid until May 1, 1895: Thirty-five cents a ton, gross, or 52½ cents a ton, net, over 1¾ inch screen, or $2.25 a day; work to be resumed June 18. The miners of this district will hold a convention here next Saturday to formulate a scale.

BOYCOTT AN AID TO TEMPERANCE.

Union Men Urged to Abstain from Beer if It Is Not Union.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor met here today to consider the boycott of that organization against the breweries here controlled by the English syndicate. The determination was reached to send out a circular to all Knights of Labor and Federation of Labor men, as well as other union men, calling upon them to become temperate—in fact, total abstainers from beer consumption in every large city or town and at all times and places where union beer cannot be obtained.

As the Federation of Labor had refused to consent to an interchange of working cards between the members of the two organizations engaged in the same trades, the General Board decided today to deal directly with the unions affiliated with the Federation of Labor and several proposed interchanges were approved.

Trouble is brewing here that may result in a bitter fight between the Knights and the Federation. The boycott of the Knights of Labor with the Winters Manufacturing company, resulting in the local boycott of the products of that firm, is the cause. The employés of Winters have been organized in the Federation and the Knights brand them nonunion.

ACTION ON THE COMPROMISE.

It Is Accepted at Few Points by Both Miners and Operators.

Dispatches to THE TRIBUNE report action on the proposed new scales as follows:

Accepted at Upper Des Moines (Ia.), District by miners and operators; at Monown, Pa., by operators; Oskaloosa, Ia., by miners and operators; Beattysville, Ky., by miners and operators; Jackson County, O., by miners and operators.

Rejected at Fairbury, Ill., by miners; Southern Iowa by miners and operators; at La Salle, Ill., by miners; at Washington, Ind., by miners; at Terre Haute, Ind., by the miners; at Spring Valley, Ill., by the miners.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A MINE.

Missouri Miners Apply the Torch and Shoot at Watchmen.

MACON, Mo., June 13.—Incendiaries fired the pit head and surface works of Kansas and Texas mine No. 43 near Bevier today. Two watchmen were on duty there, and when they began making efforts to subdue the flames they were fired on from ambush. They replied as best they could, but were driven back.

NO SETTLEMENT IN COLORADO.

Coal Miners Demand the Wage Schedule in Force Three Years Ago.

DENVER, Colo., June 13.—The coal miners' strike in this State does not appear to be nearing a settlement. Over 300 men employed in the Crested Butte mines today decided to strike until the schedule of three years ago is restored. At Spring Gulch the men have gone out. This will compel the coke ovens at Cardiff to close down.

WILL AFFILIATE WITH THE KNIGHTS

American Railway Union Decides to Act with the Older Organization.

The American Railway Union yesterday decided to affiliate with the Knights of Labor in the movement to improve the condition of the laboring men of the country, and resolutions favoring an alliance as far as possible between the Knights of Labor and the American Railway Union were adopted. At the session beginning at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the doors were closed and General Master Workman John John R. Sovereign delivered an address urging the coöperation of the American Railway Union. He set forth the absolute necessity of the coalition of all labor organizations and declared that the laborer will never be emancipated until one grand organization is effected. At his conclusion President Debs and Vice-President Howard responded in behalf of the American Railway Union, and urged the delegates to carefully consider the remarks and suggestions of Grand Master Workman Sovereign. At the conclusion a committee was elected by the delegates to draw up resolutions showing the sentiment of the convention towards coalition. It reported the following, which were adopted by a unanimous standing vote of the delegates:

WHEREAS, It is obvious that the coalition of labor organizations is the imperative demand of the time; and,

WHEREAS, The Knights of Labor and the American Railway Union are founded upon the same principles of eternal right and justice and the common brotherhood of man; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the sentiment of the American Railway Union, in convention assembled, as voiced by its undersigned committee, be that the American Railway Union does hereby tender to the Knights of Labor its hearty alliance in all movements brought about for the elevation and benefit of the laborer. And be it further

Resolved, That we express these sentiments that the whole laboring world may know that two of the greatest labor organizations that it has ever known—viz: the Knights of Labor and the American Railway Union—have affiliated and joined their interests for the purpose of placing the members of both organizations in a close bond of harmony to the best interests of the world of labor. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor forthwith.

The committee which drew up these resolutions was constituted of the following named delegates: George W. Lovejoy, A. D. Mayhall, W. C. Lynch, W. I. Riker. After the resolutions had been adopted the delegates gave three cheers each to Grand Master Workman Sovereign, President Debs, and Vice-President Howard.

The morning session after J. R. Sovereign, General Master Workman of the Knights—who says he rides in a smoker because of the Pullman strike—had extended to the delegates fraternal greetings from his order Vice-President Howard replied. He denounced the methods of the old railway men's organizations and referred to the Pullman strike. "Pullman," he said, "is not so near heaven but we can pull him back to earth."

President Debs spoke of several chiefs of organizations who had refused to affiliate with representatives of the A. R. U. "The policy of these old organizations has been one of cowardice for years," he said. "The plea of protection of their members is nothing less than obtaining money by false pretenses."

At the conclusion of the executive session the work of electing permanent committees for the convention was begun. The constitution of the new union provides that all committees shall be elected by the body and not appointed by the Chair. With 425 delegates in the room and twenty-five nominated for membership on each committee the task of election was no easy one and the work consumed all of the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock, when the convention adjourned, only two committees had been filled.

The Committee on Legislation, which will have charge of the work of revising and reconstructing the constitution as well as the formulation of a plan of insurance, was elected as follows: W. E. Burnes, E. B. Mayo, M. J. Elliott, Alexander Shields, and B. B. Ray. The following Committee on Literature was elected just before adjourning for the day: Joseph Dergan, J. C. Dwyer, J. F. McVean, Charles Naylor, and Carl Smith.

Committees on Finance, Fraternal Greetings, Resolutions, General Business, and other special committees remain to be elected and it is probable that, with the usual number of speeches, the entire morning will be consumed. President Debs said last night that the convention while it had been slow thus far in organizing and electing committees will be through with the preliminaries this morning. "We will be through with our work probably Saturday night," he said. "When we are fully organized, with all our committees in working order, the ground will be rapidly covered and it will take us only a short time to adopt the new constitution and the policy for insurance."

A number of the delegates are staying at McCoy's Hotel. Yesterday morning a dozen of them went to Vice-President Howard and informed him that during the night a sneak thief had entered their rooms at the hotel and stolen not only all the money that they had but in several cases their railroad tickets and even their credential cards admitting them to the convention. James H. Hogan, known as the "man who tied up the Great Northern," reported that he was $40 out; A. P. Merriam, of Memphis, Tenn., lost his ticket and $60; J. H. Small, representing two Canada unions, lost $28 and his ticket; D. L. Cubberly of St. Louis lost $20; and half a dozen others sums ranging from $15 to $50. The matter was brought to the attention of the convention by Vice-President Howard, and he urged the delegates to step off the levee and if they were robbed in their rooms to promptly report to the police.

TROOPS ASKED TO SUPPRESS HOBOS.

Coxeyites May Be Shot if They Molest the Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13.—Judge Dundy telegraphed United States Attorney-General Olney this afternoon for troops to protect the Union Pacific railway from the Carter commonwealers at Julesburg and Ogallala. A reply is expected every hour from Mr. Olney notifying either Fort Omaha or Fort Russell troops out. A special train was made up in the Union Pacific yards in readiness for a moment's notice. A train has also been made up at Cheyenne for Fort Russell and the crews of both trains are on board. There is intense excitement at Julesburg. There are 600 of the Coxeyites at Julesburg, who are part of the Carter army which formed in Utah and stole one train. They are desperate, for they cannot go to Denver, having been sent from there with a farewell lot of provisions to last them "for keeps." Forty of the men stole a Union Pacific stock train this morning and were sidetracked at Ogallala.

BISMARCK, N. D., June 13.—[Special.]—The Western contingent of Coxey's army is beginning to make trouble in this State. After an attempt by 500 to hold up the regular North-ern Pacific mail train which broke into the railroad company's shed this morning, stole four handcars, built a platform of lumber, and left the city eastward. A hundred deputies overhauled the fleeing Coxeyites, and several ringleaders have been arrested and bound over for trial. The Coxeyites are growing ugly and, say an army of 2,000 men is just behind them and will enforce their demands. Deputy Marshals have been stationed along the railroad for a hundred miles to protect property and resist attempts to capture trains. The Great Northern road has telegraphed for assistance from State militia and United States troops in case an army of 500, which is floating down the Missouri River in flatboats, should attempt to seize a train at Williston on their line.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—A petition was filed in the United States Circuit Court here today in the chancery suit of Thomas Barrett and James W. Wilson, receivers, against the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad company, in which protection is asked against an army of commonwealers. The petition sets forth that the army of fifty men had seized train No. 78, a fast freight, at Fairfield and refused to let it proceed unless they should be carried free of charge. An appeal was made to the Mayor of Fairfield for assistance and it was refused. As the Sheriff was out of the city the last resort was to appeal to the Federal Court. Judge Allen granted the prayer and United States Deputies Westfall, Everhart, and Burroughs were ordered to the scene of trouble and instructed to return the stolen train to the receivers or agents.

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THE "STAR'S" PUTTERING POET.

He Denounces All Encyclopedias Because He Did Not Use the Best.

The following quatrain is no doubt the sentiment of many who have looked in encyclopedias for information:

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

'Tis here you note as patiently
From page to page you go,
'Most anything on earth except
The thing you want to know.

—*Washington Star.*

It is true that many encyclopedias are disappointing, and in all probability the Washington *Star* poet has been unfortunate enough to run across only the poorer works of this kind. There must be an exception to all rules, and the Encyclopedia Britannica is the one in this case. Had the poet made himself familiar with this special work his lines would have read:

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

'Tis here you find, as trustingly
From page to page you go,
Of all the men and things on earth
Just what you want to know.

No one who has used the Encyclopedia Britannica has ever had occasion to find any fault because of omissions. Scholars, professional men, men of letters and erudition have all pronounced the Encyclopedia Britannica as the unique and unapproachable type of an encyclopedia.

This is the work THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is now offering its patrons and readers, and the success of the enterprise fully substantiates all the claims made for it. Every single buyer brings a dozen more. This result is as much on account of the real value of the work as on account of the cheapness, though this last consideration is a weighty one. The saving of 10 cents a day will secure it, and you can learn how by a call or by sending a postal card to THE TRIBUNE Encyclopedia Headquarters, No. 109 Adams street, opposite the Postoffice.

Two Hours to Milwaukee

Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Take 3 p. m. train daily except Sunday for Milwaukee and Oconomowoc from Union Passenger Station. Parlor cars. Excursion rates. Ticket office 207 Clark street.

LETTER SHOWS FRAUD

ERASTUS WIMAN'S ADMISSION OF HIS FORGERY IN NEW YORK.

Presented as Evidence in the Trial and on It the Prosecution Rests Its Case—Prisoner Revives Under the Encouraging Argument of His Counsel—Millions Shown to Be Paid Annually in New York for "Protection"—General News from the Eastern Metropolis.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Erastus Wiman appeared in two utterly dissimilar parts in the Court of Oyer and Terminer today. Surrounded by his lawyers, his friends, and his neighbors from Staten Island, and with assurances from every side that conviction would be impossible, he had held his head erect and smiled confidently throughout the first day of the trial. He seemed little disturbed by the positive testimony that he had, without authorization, indorsed the name of E. W. Bullinger on a check for $5,000 Feb. 6, 1893. That much he had been willing to admit, and he denied on the assurances of his counsel that there could be conviction without proof of criminal intent, and that the prosecution would surely fail on that point. The full horror of his position seemed to suddenly overwhelm him when Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman read a letter containing an abject admission of fraud. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Lawyer A. B. Boardman had offered the strongest possible opposition to the introduction of the letter. Judge Ingraham ruled against them and it was read.

On the witness-stand Mr. Wiman had testified that a lawyer named Wallace McFarland, his counsel, urged that if the letter was written it would dispose of the difficulties.

"He dictated the words of the letter," testified Mr. Wiman. "He certainly conveyed to me the impression that if I wrote that letter as he indicated there would be no prosecution. I certainly would not have written such a letter but for such assurances from Mr. McFarland."

A few minutes later Mr. McFarland, on the stand, swore: "I did not dictate a line of that letter, nor suggest a word in it. I did not see that letter till after it was received by Mr. Dun."

Then the prosecution, with much dramatic effect read the disputed confession dated Feb. 20, 1893, as follows:

My Dear Mr. Dun: I have had occasion to write you more than once in terms of great humiliation, but never before under such circumstances as now, in which I have a confession to make to you. It is that improperly and fraudulently I have signed the name of E. W. Bullinger on the [illegible] of checks of your firm made to his order. I will not urge that this was done without any evil intent, or that he would not have signed them himself had I asked him, or that I had any intention of defrauding you or him. Simply and frankly I must say that I committed this act without authority, and most imprudently, and can ask no excuse nor palliation of the offense except such as in your abundant charity and goodness of heart you may in mercy extend to me, for the sake of my dear wife and children, and for the sake of the long service rendered to you. I pray God your heart may still be softened towards me, and that I may not be made to suffer the penalty my offense. ERASTUS WIMAN.

"The people rest," were the words of the Public Prosecutor as he laid the paper upon the table.

Mr. Wiman's head sank forward and he raised his hands to his face. Misery and despair were written in the furrows of his face. His eyes filled with tears, and he seemed ready to drop. The people of the State of New York had forged the last link in the chain of evidence against him. After an unsuccessful effort to have the defendant discharged on technical grounds Mr. Boardman made a masterful opening, outlining Mr. Wiman to the skies and bitterly denouncing his opponents. Mr. Wiman's spirits and courage revived as he listened to the glowing accounts of his career. His back stiffened, his manner changed. He was placed on the witness-stand himself and allowed to tell the story of his success. He proudly reviewed his rise from poverty to opulence. He spoke as he had often talked to graduating classes of boys and girls, to show them that by brains and energy they could succeed as he had done. The ordeal of cross-examination had not begun for him when the court adjourned.

MILLIONS PAID FOR "PROTECTION."

Startling Results of the Investigation of New York's Police Department.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Lexow committee today netted an ex-Assemblyman, Wisig by name. Like many of his illustrious associates in police infamy Mr. Wisig had been the "sheerer" for protection to the keeper of a disreputable house, and the "friend" at court who could secure the release of incarcerated persons for a consideration. Thus far the list of men accused embraces one Police Commissioner, nine Police Captains, three Police Sergeants, eleven saw detectives, twelve patrolmen, one civil justice, and one Alderman. Henry Hoffman, an Allen street proprietor, was the means of placing in the category of infamy the name of a man who last year, while he was lending himself to corrupt practices, was the legislative representative of a city district. Mr. Hoffman had been sent to Philip Wisig, the Assemblyman, who in turn directed Hoffman to Wardman Glennon, who forthwith proceeded to bleed the witness to the tune of $250 for initiation and $50 regular monthly fee. Meantime his house was raided and Wisig got $5 apiece for bail bonds for the inmates of the house and $25 apiece for securing their discharge. This finished the day's testimony.

The extent and the value of this police protection business in New York, brief glimpses of which are afforded from day to day by the evidence secured from witnesses, is striking. There are 7,000 saloons in the city. The price of protection varies for location and the business done. The average figure is $10 a week. If only one-half pay at this rate protection would cost $1,820,000. There are 9,000 disorderly houses here that pay an average of $400 each in "initiation" fees. The annual initiation for these houses would total $3,600,000 for opening them alone. To this add the monthly payments, which runs the total up $4,500,000 additional. When gambling houses flourished in the tenderloin they brought in $140,000 a year, and policy shops $25,000, making for gambling $165,000. When pool-rooms were in operation here, 200 of them, they cost an average of $300 a month each, or $720,000 a year, paid to the Commissioners, it is alleged. Then merchants and peddlers are squeezed at least $100,000 a year for privileges. This gives a total put up by New-Yorkers for police protection and as toll for securing appointments on the force of nearly $11,000,000. In addition to this it cost this year $5,139,147 to maintain the police force. The Lexow committee appears to be finding out where some of the money goes.

REPORTED DEATH OF AN AERONAUT.

Said to Have Fallen from a Balloon in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, June 14.—[Special.]—A rumor reached this city from Westfield, N. J., early this morning that one of two young men who started on a balloon voyage from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and the East River had been killed. The balloon had been sent out by W. J. Arkell, and the trip was made for the purpose of securing photographs of New York City and surrounding country. It was in charge of Tracy A. Tisdel of Brooklyn, who, in addition to managing the airship, did the photographing, and his companion was Lloyd Winter, also of Brooklyn. The report from Westfield said that one of the young men had fallen from the balloon.

PLAN OF ATCHISON REORGANIZATION.

New Scheme Completed and Details to Be Announced Next Week.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The new readjustment scheme of the Atchison General Reorganization committee has been completed and the main points were cabled today to London, Amsterdam, and Berlin to be certified there before the plan is announced on this side. It is possible foreign interests will suggest some variations. The committee expects to publish the plan in New York and Boston Monday or Tuesday. The original plan of the American committee which seemed to have a leaning toward the interest of the stockholders was to make the assessment between $9 and $10. One of the committee said today that it had been decided to raise the assessment to $12, which may be considered as settled. This alone will produce $12,000,000, more than sufficient to take up the floating debt. In return for the assessment the stockholders will receive a like amount, it is understood, in new committee bonds. Furthermore, it is said the capitalization will be reduced. A radical departure in the readjustment is the converting of the second mortgage "A" and "B" bonds into incomes, and the same policy will be followed with other issues of the parent and branch systems on which interest has not been earned for some time. In the last readjustment the A bonds replaced $80,000,000 of incomes. The general mortgage 4 per cent bonds remain as they are. A new feature will be the creation of a new second mortgage of $30,000,000 for improvements, to be issued at a rate not to exceed $3,000,000 a year during a period of ten years. Another point of considerable importance is that the Colorado Midland and Atlantic and Pacific will be treated separately in the readjustment. This came about through the demands of the English bondholders' committee.

NOT TO PREACH AGAIN IN GOTHAM.

The Rev. John R. Paxton Says He Should Never Have Been a Minister.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Rev. John R. Paxton, formerly pastor of the West Presbyterian Church in West Forty-second street, who is now staying at the Windsor Hotel with his wife and daughter, declared today he would never preach in New York again. This is the first visit Dr. Paxton has made here since he presented his resignation last winter of the pastorate which he held for twelve years. In regard to the fact that he neglected to report to the Board of Health the marriage of Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky and Mrs. Wing until after the Pollard case became public, he said: "I have received a note from the Board of Health in regard to the marriage certificate and I expect to go down there to see about it. I suppose it is a matter of paying a fine of $10 for not reporting the marriage within the time the board says it should have been done. Col. Breckinridge was an old friend of mine, and when I married him I was asked not to make the matter public for three months. I did not know anything about the Pollard matter then." Speaking of himself Mr. Paxton said: "I never should have gone into the ministry. I admit I did things I should have never done; things that a clergyman should not have done. I did what thousands of good men have done when their brains are fagged, I took stimulants. But that is all past and the necessity for the use of them in my case is gone. I am going down to my summer place at East Hampton, L. I., and I will go fishing in the Adirondacks far a time. In the fall I expect to go to Europe."

CROKER WHOLLY OUT OF POLITICS.

Resigned from the Manhattan Club Before Sailing for Europe.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Richard Croker just previous to his departure for Europe resigned his membership in the Manhattan club. F. R. Coudert, President of the club, said today he had just received the letter of resignation. It is dated June 8. The resignation was to take effect on that date. His dues were paid up to March 15, 1895. Mr. Croker evidently had no intention of quitting the club when he put up annual dues for a year in advance last March. It was said the letter of resignation was dropped in a letter box on West street by Mr. Croker himself last Saturday as he passed along to the steamer which bore him away to foreign shores. It was also said tonight that Mr. Croker had sent Police Commissioner Martin a letter at the same time resigning from the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-first Assembly District, of which Mr. Martin is political leader. This action takes Mr. Croker wholly out of politics.

DECISION AFFECTING PUBLISHERS.

Rights of Owners of Copyright in the Sale of Books.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—In the case of Maynard, Merrill & Co., appellees, against William Beverly Harrison, appellant, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Judges Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman handed down their decision this morning. The case has been watched with interest by authors and publishers for the last year and the decision is considered important connected with the writing or publishing of books. The suit was brought by Maynard, Merrill & Co. of this city to test the right of a person to sell copyright books as books when such person had bought the books as damaged paper stock. The opinion of the court is, in brief, as follows: "The owner of a copyright cannot by virtue of the copyright statutes restrain the sale of a copy of a copyright book the title of which he has transferred, but which is being sold in violation of an agreement entered into between himself and the purchaser."

OVERCROWDING HAVEL A MISTAKE.

North German Lloyd Officials Say It Was Caused by a Difference of Laws.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—It was said at the office of the North German Lloyd office that the overcrowding of the Havel, of which the English Board of Trade has taken cognizance, was all due to a mistake. It was said at the time the Havel was ready to leave, a large number of passengers presented themselves and many of them got on board. At the office of the Hamburg-American packet line Mr. Emil Boas said the trouble was all caused by the difference between the English and American laws governing the transportation of steerage passengers. He said arrangements had been completed so that the trouble would not occur again.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Southern Railway and Steamship Lines Discuss the Restoration of Rates.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association was devoted principally to committee work, and the chief topic of discussion was the restoration of rates. Although it was the day set for the annual meeting and the renewal of the agreement it was evident this would be impossible until some understanding was reached in regard to the settlement of the freight rate war. This question was referred to a subcommittee, which undertook to find out for how long a period the contracts at reduced rates ran. All stated that they had signed agreement with shippers for a longer time than July 31, and accordingly the subcommittee reported a resolution to the Executive Board recommending a end of rate-cutting on and after Aug. 1, and it also recommended that no further contracts be signed covering the time before that date. The resolution to make no further contracts by July 31 at the low rates was carried unanimously.

Duke D'Auxy In a Debtor's Role.

The Duke d'Auxy was up on supplemental proceedings today on a grocer's judgment for $78. He lives at No. 70 West Eighty-eighth street. He whom he had no business and no property. He lived in a flat and the Duchess attended to the rent. His grace is the eldest son of Gaston Charles Augi, Duke d'Auxy, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. His wife is the daughter of the late Harriette de Cazenove and the late Gazeway B. Lamar, a banker in this city. The Duke's father, Gaston Charles August d'Auxy, died twenty-five years ago, leaving no will, but an estate estimated to be worth $1,000,000. The Duke received about one-sixth of this as his portion, which he disposed of some years ago.

Westerners Sail for Europe.

The following people from the West sailed for Europe yesterday on the American line steamer Chester: Mrs. Mary Stickney, Miss Karoline Kofel, Mrs. Given Jones, Miss Anna Jones, Master Baby Jones, Master Stanley Jones, Mr. C. T. Whipple, Mr. Walter Cosslett, Mrs. Mary Cosslett, Mr. H. P. Pearsons, Chicago; Mr. Henry Mercoin, Evanston, Ill.; Mr. Hugo Eissell, Mrs. Hugo Eissell, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Emily Hawtrie, Englewood, Ill.; Mr. Albert R. Scherzer, Fern, Ill.; Miss Cathrine Jones, Dubuque, Ia.

Minister Arrested for Intoxication.

The Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, pastor of the Bedford Avenue Congregational Church twenty years ago and known in this city as an eloquent though erratic preacher, was charged in the Tombs Police Court this morning with intoxication.

Gotham Brevities.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord is reported seriously ill, and her recovery is said to be doubtful.

H. Walter Webb, Third Vice-President of the New York Central railroad, sailed for Europe this afternoon on the steamship Majestic.

At a special meeting of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange today resolutions were adopted denouncing the income tax measure as "uncalled for, unfair, discriminative, impolitic, inquisitorial in its provisions and socialistic in principle and tendency."

WON BY THE WOMEN.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE PLANK IN KANSAS POPULIST PLATFORM.

Minority Report Is Adopted After a Warm Debate—Gov. Lewelling Renominated by Acclamation, as No Opposition Could Be Crystallized—Judge Eams Decides Ballots with Names of Candidates Written in Are Invalid—Kansas Prohibs Name a Ticket.

Governor	L. D. LEWELLING
Lieutenant-Governor	D. I. FURBECK
Associate Justice	GEORGE W. CLARK
Secretary of State	J. W. AMIS
Auditor	V. B. PRATHER
Treasurer	W. H. BIDDLE
Attorney-General	J. T. LITTLE
Supt. Public Instruction	H. W. GAINES
Congressman-at-Large	W. A. HARRIS

TOPEKA, Kas., June 13.—[Special.]—The woman suffragists carried the day in the People's party State convention today, notwithstanding the adverse report of the Committee on Resolutions. The suffrage plank reported by the minority of the committee was adopted after a debate lasting nearly four hours by a vote of 337 to 269. This was a direct blow to the fusionists, who, in order to gain the good will of the Democrats, worked hard to keep the plank out of the platform. Gov. Lewelling, while an ardent advocate of woman suffrage, was opposed to having any mention of it made in the platform. While the plans of the administration party were disarranged by the adoption of the suffrage resolution the opponents of the Governor were unable to unite upon any man who would permit his name to be mentioned in that connection in the convention, so there was nothing to do but permit the renomination of Lewelling by acclamation.

The convention was called to order at 8 o'clock this morning and the selection of a State Central committee was the first order of business. John W. Breidenthal was elected Chairman of the committee by the convention. It was agreed to leave the suffrage question open to debate until noon, speeches being limited to five minutes, Mrs. Anna L. Diggs having charge of the forces for the amendment and P. P. Elder leading the opposition. When the result of the vote was announced the convention went into an uproar and the wildest disorder prevailed. This was intensified when the Rev. Anna Shaw and Susan B. Anthony walked to the front of the platform and the Populist badges pinned upon their breasts. Delegates flocked to the stage and shook hands with the new converts to Populism, while the crowd of women there shouted and waved their handkerchiefs, hugged each other, shed tears of joy, and in other ways exhibited their approval.

At the opening of the afternoon session Hamlin Garland, the novelist and single-tax advocate, addressed the convention and congratulated the party on the stand it had taken. The State officers and Chairman Briedenthal are disappointed and feel that thousands of votes have been lost by the defeat. A resolution was introduced and adopted by the convention which denounced the A. P. A. in pronounced terms without mentioning the name of the organization.

The next thing was the nomination of a candidate for Associate Justice. George W. Clark, Assistant Attorney-General and a recent convert from Democracy, was nominated on the first ballot. Clark at the recent session of the Grand Lodge of Kansas Masons was elected Grand Master. Gov. Lewelling's name was the only one presented to the convention for the nomination for Governor and he was declared the nominee by acclamation with a great show of enthusiasm. For Lieutenant-Governor D. I. Furbeck of Shawnee County was nominated on first ballot, defeating the present incumbent, Percy Daniels, and a field of other candidates. Daniels would have been nominated by acclamation had he not a week ago published a letter in which he declared that he could not accept a renomination unless the convention indorsed his theory of a graduated estate tax. Today he said that he did not mean what he said, but the convention thought differently.

Secretary of State B. Osborne having declined a renomination James W. Amis of Smith County was nominated for that place by acclamation, and the rest of the ticket was made up of the present incumbents, all of whom were nominated by acclamation.

John Gray of Osage County was given the floor and said he had been voting a protest against the administration from the miners of Kansas. Gray is the man who has been fighting the administration on account of the mining interests. Henry Bennett, commander of the commonweal army in Kansas City, addressed the convention and collected $102 for the use of his army.

THROWS OUT ALL DEFACED BALLOTS.

Judge Eams Affirms the Action of the Shelby County Election Board.

MOWEAQUA, Ill., June 13.—The Penn Township, Shelby County, election contest case was decided today by Probate Judge Eams affirming the action of the Election Board in throwing out ballots upon which a name had been written and voted the morning of election, the name of the regular nominee having been erased from the ticket. The case is a peculiar one and will be appealed at once. Leading lawyers are awaiting with interest the final decision, as upon that hinges the right of a person to write the name of a candidate not a regular nominee by petition or convention upon an Australian ballot, vote the same, and have the vote counted.

ON PROHIBITIONIST TICKET.

Nominees on the Kansas Fourth Party Ticket Made at Emporia.

Governor	I. O. PICKERING
Lieutenant-Governor	H. G. DOUGHART
Secretary of State	J. M. HOWARD
Associate Justice	JUDGE SILVER
Auditor	J. P. PERKINS
Treasurer	JAMES MURRAY
Attorney-General	M. V. VAN BENNETT
Superintendent Public Instruction	MRS. A. ALLISON
Congressman-at-Large	MAJ. HOLSINGER

EMPORIA, Kas., June 13.—The State ticket of the Kansas Prohibitionists was completed today as above.

CALL ON EVAN SETTLE TO DRAW OUT.

Rumors That He Runs in Breckinridge's Interest Are Given Credence.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 13.—[Special.]—Rumors of Settle's candidacy in the interest of Breckinridge gained more currency than ever before today. A local paper calls on Settle as a duty to himself and his avowed opposition to Breckinridge to withdraw from the race. Settle's friends deny that he is running in interest of any one. Everything points to a combination between Settle and Breckinridge. Rumors that Gen. Basil Duke, the well-known Confederate General and brother-in-law of John Morgan, would take the stump against Breckinridge if nominated has caused a sensation here from the fact that Gen. Duke was the first man in Kentucky to defend Breckinridge when the breach of promise suit was filed. Gen. Basil Duke has assured Maj. Henry Clay McDowell that he will stump the Ashland district for him against Col. Breckinridge. Maj. McDowell resides at Ashland, Henry Clay's estate, his wife being a granddaughter of Clay, and he has practically consented to be the Republican candidate if Breckinridge is renominated.

Texas Factions Call Conventions.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 13.—The Republican party in Texas remains divided in two factions, known as the "Lilly Whites" and "Black and Tans." All efforts at harmony were futile. The Lilly Whites will meet in State convention at Dallas Aug. 6. The Black and Tans will meet at Dallas Aug. 28. The State Republican League elected D. A. Robinson of Dallas President and selected thirty-four delegates to the National League convention to be held at Denver. In the convention this morning after a ruling of the Chair that no delegates from a club composed of blacks and whites were entitled to representation in the convention, members of mixed clubs pulled off their badges and left the hall.

**Mercer County Republic

SICK OF THEIR WORK.

DEMOCRATS LIKELY TO RECEDE FROM THE SUGAR CONCESSION.

Plans Afoot to Advance the Date Making the Duty Operative from Jan. 1 to July 1—Planters to Be Given a Slight Bounty for the Sugar Produced Before Jan. 1—Woolen Schedule and Income Tax Also to Be Changed—Reed's Able Speech for the Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—It can be stated on the authority of one of the shrewdest and best informed Senators on the floor that a serious breach has been, or is about to be, made in the armor of the sugar trust combination. This statement relates chiefly to the most important part of the sugar deal in the Senate, the question of the date as to when the duty shall become operative and the bounty cease. It is asserted with emphasis that the Democrats have about reached the conclusion that they cannot withstand the demonstration of overwhelming public opinion on the question of the date, and that they will soon propose a partial if not a complete surrender. It is believed that this will take the form of an amendment to the sugar schedule, making the duty operative July 1, instead of Jan. 1, as at present provided. To compensate the sugar planters it is proposed to allow them a bounty of eight-tenths of a cent per pound on the sugar produced between now and Jan. 1. This is substantially the amendment to the sugar schedule proposed by Senator Allison last week, and which was defeated by a vote of 40 to 32. It is figured that the 40 per cent duty under the present schedule would amount to about 1 2-10 cents. The bounty of eight-tenths of one cent, therefore, is to be given to the sugar planters up to Jan. 1 to make up the difference between the duty under the new law and the bounty of two cents, which they enjoy under the provisions of the present tariff schedule.

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This action, if it is taken, and there can be little doubt that it has been under serious consideration if it has not been actually decided upon by the Democratic managers, would be on its face a complete victory for the people, as against the sugar trust. On the other hand, it is barely possible that the sugar men in the Senate have already protected themselves and have bought enough of the fall crop already at present prices for delivery between now and Jan. 1 to make it nearly as profitable as the original speculation. Senator Caffrey, on the floor of the Senate, stated it was the practice of the Louisiana planters to receive advances from commission men and practically to sell their crop in advance. It would be quite as easy for the sugar magnates to buy up the foreign production in advance in the same way, knowing that the duty was to become operative July 1. Whether this be true or not, it is very evident the Democratic managers of the tariff bill have at last become aroused to the strength of public sentiment condemning their course in regard to the date, and that they are prepared to make a surrender if they can do so gracefully. The Allison amendment, besides being wholly just, affords them the very best possible means of receding from their former position. The sentiment among the Democratic party managers today was decidedly in favor of adopting this amendment when it comes up in the Senate. This may not be done, however, because it is a singular fact in connection with the construction of the present tariff bill, that it is being put together piecemeal, and that frequently important changes in paragraphs are made over night in the party conferences. The vote on Senator Allison's second amendment making the duty take effect July 1 was so close in the Senate as to make it certain if the Democratic managers should adopt the compromise amendment as their own it would go through without the slightest opposition. The Louisiana planters would be amply protected by the eight-tenths of a cent plus the duty, while the Democrats would be relieved from the odium of passing a tariff measure which provided for an increase in the duty six months after the passage of the bill.

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Ex-Speaker Reed's speech in the House today on the Indian appropriation bill was in many ways the most notable address made in the House for many a day. So great was the interest manifested that the House, which but a few minutes before had been in the usual confusion, suddenly became absolutely quiet. When the time limit had expired the Democrats were the first to demand its extension, and when the ex-Speaker's remarks were finally concluded there was a spontaneous burst of applause from both sides of the chamber. Education of the Indians was the topic under consideration, with the Carlisle School as the point in view. Mr. Reed began by showing that it was impossible to lift one individual very much higher than the crowd. Our boasted civilization had been the work of long centuries of development, and our present stage of culture had been arrived at only by the slowest and most painful stages. It was undoubtedly true that occasional Indians fell back into savage ways. A good Republican if turned loose into an exclusively Democratic community would soon degenerate and become but little better than those around him. He said that while the present generation of Indians might be unregenerate and beyond reclamation, the whole race could be raised in the social scale by persistent and generous efforts looking towards the ultimate education of the entire race. So strong an appeal for the Indian has seldom been made and the speech will not be soon forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

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The day in the Senate was given up to long set speeches in opposition to free wool. While this was all that was going on a crowd from the galleries the course of legislation was being very seriously modified by means of conferences between the leaders of the majority party. The entire schedule on woolen manufactures was being revamped and remodeled. The changes suggested by the manufacturers look toward a slight decrease in the ad valorem rates on certain goods, and especially to make the duties operative on certain manufactured articles of a lower selling price than are provided for in the schedule under consideration. When these modifications are made the woolen schedule will be fairly satisfactory to the manufacturing interest, or at least it will be all they could have hoped to obtain. The tariff bill is already so patched that its author, Representative Wilson, has given up as a hopeless job the attempt to follow the changes, reserving all criticism until it comes into the Conference committee.

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The Democrats in the Senate appear just now to be in a spirit of concession. It is believed the provisions of the income tax will be materially softened, and that when the bill comes out of the Senate savings bank and mutual insurance societies will be exempted from its provisions. In other respects, too, the bill will be modified so as to secure to it the support of some of the Democratic Senators who have declared that they would not vote for it in its present shape. Inside of half a dozen Republican Senators will probably vote for the income tax feature of the bill, and quite as many, if not more of the Democrats will vote against it. Senator Hill will probably be disappointed in his darling scheme to wreck this feature of the tariff bill, as the indications now are that it will go through the Senate and the Conference committee, despite the protesting meetings in New York and elsewhere. There is a probability the administrative feature of the tariff bill, as amended by the Senate Finance committee, may be abandoned altogether, leaving the law to be administered under the provisions of the present act. If this is done it will facilitate the progress of the bill materially, and there is excellent authority for saying that the tariff bill will certainly be out of the Senate before the end of the present month.

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Minister Patenôtre, in a communication to the Department of State, says: "There has been forwarded to me by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic a report of the proceedings of the sanitary conference held at Paris last spring. That body completed its operations April 3, 1894, by concluding an international convention whose object is to perfect the work of protection inaugurated by the Venice and Dresden conventions. Although the signature of Turkey, whose cooperation is especially desirable in order to check the dissemination of epidemic germs from the East, does not as yet appear in the sanitary agreement of April 3, the government of the republic cherishes the hope that the Porte will not withhold its adhesion after satisfying itself that the stipulations of that diplomatic instrument founded upon present data of prophylactic science can be reconciled with the performance of the religious observances which the Mohammedans keep annually in the holy City of Hedjaz. In regard to the desire expressed in the course of the conference at Paris by the delegates of the United States relative to the calling at a later date of a new conference for the purpose of regulating the sanitary conditions of emigration to the United States from European ports, my government is quite willing to concur in such decision as may be taken in concert with the powers concerned and to assist the government with its good offices in this matter."

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There are some instructive lessons on the subject of hard times prices to be found in the bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics, showing the principal domestic exports for the month of May, 1894. It shows that the value of the breadstuffs exported for the eleven months ending May 31, 1894, was $153,907,509, while the figures for the eleven months ending May 31, 1893, were $179,473,891, thus showing an actual falling off of $25,566,382. This would be a bad showing if one failed to take into account the low prices as compared with a year ago. A further examination of the table shows that in many things there was a decided and gratifying increase. Thus it will be seen that for the eleven months ending May 31 of this year there was an actual increase in the exports as compared with the corresponding period of last year of 2,178,931 bushels of barley, 20,586,855 bushels of corn, 14,312 barrels of cornmeal, 4,011,974 bushels of oats, 3,938,045 pounds of oatmeal, and 225,082 barrels of flour. The actual decrease in bulk was 24,973,174 bushels of wheat and 1,047 bushels of rye. But the unfavorable showing is chiefly in the matter of values. Thus, although there was an increase of 225,082 barrels of flour, there was an actual decrease in values of $5,113,076, or about one-fifth of the total falling off. So, too, in the case of cornmeal, which shows an increased export of 14,312 bushels, with a decrease in value of $36,445.

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Corn exports jumped from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels, an increase of 50 per cent, while the value of the corn exported increased only from $21,000,000 to $28,000,000, or about 33 per cent. In other words, while there was a falling off of $25,000,000 in the value of our breadstuffs exported for the eleven months as compared with the previous period of the same length of time there was an actual net increase of 3,757,384 bushels of grain, besides the meal and flour. The increase in the export movement of oatmeal is especially noticeable, the figures giving 8,533,466 pounds, valued at $214,510, for 1894, against 4,595,421 pounds, valued at $125,747, for 1893. The exports of provisions for the eleven months show an increase in value of $9,184,738, yet there was a falling off as compared with the corresponding period ending May 31, 1893, of 10,749,743 pounds of cheese, 4,581,829 pounds of tallow, 17,927,167 pounds of fresh beef, and 21,653,038 of canned beef.

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Among the army orders issued at the War Department today was one convening a general court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 18, the detail for which is as follows: Maj. Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry; Capts. Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Samuel M. Swigart, Second Cavalry; Edward A. Godwin, Eighth Cavalry; Samuel L. Woodward, Tenth Cavalry; and James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry; First-Lieuts. Charles W. Abbott Jr., Twelfth Infantry, and Carter P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry; Second-Lieuts. Frederick H. Sargent, Seventh Infantry; James A. Ryan, Tenth Cavalry; and Joseph T. Crabbs, Eighth Cavalry; First-Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect Aug. 28, has been granted First-Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, Fourth Artillery, and he is authorized to go beyond the limits of the United States. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect Aug. 1, has been granted Capt. Constantin Chase, Fourth Artillery.

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"I never attend conventions of any kind," was the remark of Larry McGann, "and it is doubtful whether I will go to Chicago again until Congress adjourns. It is going to be pretty difficult, however, to keep Illinois Democrats here after next week. They show wonderful eagerness about returns from their districts, and particularly since that Fourth Judicial District election. Some of them are also getting apprehensive, as is evidenced by the desire of Congressman Springer for some reliable news from home. He thinks that it will be necessary for him to go to the State convention too and mingle with the leaders a little more than he has been accustomed to. When the question was put to some of the Democratic members of the Congressional delegation whether they would go to Chicago June 27 or send proxies to the State convention the invariable reply was that personal attendance would be absolutely necessary. So that there will undoubtedly be a number of anxious Democratic Congressmen at the forthcoming meet of the unterrified."

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Congressman Lane is feeling good over the fact that he has been honored with a renomination, but the fact that he is out of the woods in this respect will not deter him from attending the State convention at Chicago. It is his purpose to go out home next week and he will not forget to call on the boys in his own district. Advices received by him are to the effect that his "people are more scared than hurt." At least that is the way he puts it and he proposes to make a vigorous and early campaign for reelection.

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Under the terms of the act of Congress recently passed the President has selected a board of engineers to recommend what length of span, not less than 2,000 feet, would be safe and practicable for a bridge over the Hudson River. Those selected for this duty are: Prof. W. H. Burr, Columbia College, New York; George S. Morrison, Chicago; G. Bouscaren, Cincinnati, O.; Theodore Cooper, New York City; and Maj. C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

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"There was one lonesome Democrat elected to the lower branch of the Oregon Legislature at the recent landslide in our State," remarked Congressman Ellis, "and members of the delegation have been busy ever since trying to locate him. It appears, however, that he comes from one of the remote counties in my district where the people were evidently not aware of what was transpiring in other parts of Oregon."

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Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, accompanied by their three daughters, sailed for Europe by the steamer Majestic Tuesday to spend the summer traveling abroad. They will not return to this country until the early winter and during their travels will visit Russia.

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Secretary Morton, accompanied by his two sons, will spend the warm weather in Europe. His party will sail the latter part of July and remain abroad a month or six weeks.

HILL SECURING INCOME TAX FACTS.

Preparing to Make Another Strong Speech Against the Obnoxious Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Senator Hill is understood to be preparing another speech on the income tax provision of the tariff bill. He has not been in the Senate for several days and his friends say he is getting ammunition ready for this part of the bill. It is said the New York Senator will not only make another speech against the bill, but expects to take an active part in the running debate upon the income tax.

Senator Vest today gave notice of an amendment to the income tax, which would exempt from operations of the tax all fraternal and benevolent organizations. He said he believed the bill as it now stood would do that, but in order to make it perfectly plain the amendment would be added.

Will Curtail Production.

Representatives of a dozen large agricultural implement manufacturers were in session yesterday at the Grand Pacific. The opinion prevailed that the prospects for a large trade was far from encouraging and it was thought better to lessen the production of goods than to precipitate a cut-throat war in prices.

Best of Everything at the "Alma."

All modern appliances for the care and comfort of invalids are to be found in the Alma Sanitarium. Alma, Mich. There are Russian, Turkish and Swedish baths, with the best masseurs and attendants that can be secured.

BILL TO AID ALIENS.

WESTERN SENATORS STRONGLY DENOUNCE FREE WOOL SCHEDULE.

Speeches Made Showing That American Farmers Are to Be Victimized for the Benefit of Foreign Sheep-Raisers—Mr. Perkins Defends the Memory of Leland Stanford—Mr. Walker Outlines the Schème for a Broad Banking Measure —More A. P. A. Talk in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Mr. Perkins of California took occasion in the Senate today briefly to defend the memory of Leland Stanford from the charge made by Representative Geary a few days ago that he had founded the Stanford University out of a spirit of revenge and resentment because he had not been elected a trustee of the University of California. When he was Governor of California he (Mr. Perkins) had appointed Mr. Stanford a regent of the university, but at the request of the latter the Legislature did not confirm the nomination. Gov. Stoneman also would have made Mr. Stanford a regent, but the honor was declined.

A resolution offered by Mr. Morgan was passed calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information. First, what amount of gold coin has been received by the Treasury Department since Nov. 1, 1893. Second, how much was received from the sale of bonds and to what persons or banking institutions such bonds were sold. Third, what outstanding obligations have been redeemed in gold since that date.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate what if any representations have been made to the government by the representatives of any foreign countries as to any contemplated retaliation on account of the proposed imposition of a discriminating duty on sugar against bounty-giving countries; also the facts as to the probable exclusion of our agricultural products from Germany and Guatemala and also any information in his possession relative to any proposed retaliatory legislation by the Cortes of Spain on account of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty under the tariff act of 1890. There was no objection and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) three bills providing one additional Circuit Judge each for the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Judicial Districts were passed, and then the tariff debate was resumed, the pending question being Mr. Peffer's amendment to restore 50 per cent of the duty on raw wools.

Sherman Attacks Free Wool.

Mr. Sherman was recognized and made a vigorous speech against free wool. The question of free wool, he said, vitally affected the people of Ohio. He reiterated what he had said in a previous speech that free wool was the culminating atrocity of this bill. He appealed to the Democrats to put aside politics and withhold this destructive blow to this great industry. It was certain, he said, that the United States could not compete in the production of wool with Australia, the Argentine Republic, and other countries where sheep raising was the principal industry. Unless some government aid was given the farmers of the United States must abandon the field.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) followed Mr. Sherman.

Senator Dubois of Idaho made a strong protest against placing wool on the free list as disastrous to the great sheep-raising industry of his section. If the bill carried out logically the demand of the Democratic platform for free raw materials he would not ask a Democratic vote to make an exception of wool, but in passing partially protective duties on coal, iron, ore, etc., under the sham excuse of revenue, he denounced the discrimination against the American farmer. In conclusion he reiterated his appeal to the Republican side to allow the bill to be promptly disposed of. Bad as existing conditions were the present uncertainty and doubt should be set at rest.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) next took the floor and made an argument against free wool.

Hansbrough Denounces the Schedule.

Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.) said he opposed the bill on account of its discriminations, its sectional inequalities, and its false pretenses. It discriminates against the people of the West in placing wool on the free list and it favors the people of other sections in giving rice a duty of 90 per cent. It levies a duty of more than 50 per cent upon sugars and places wheat, flour, and many other products of the farm on the free list. While claiming to be in the interest of the extension of our markets for agricultural products it strikes down the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act, thereby narrowing the American farmers' foreign market by millions of dollars. Referring to the grain schedule he said that the duty which Canada had been paying in order to sell barley in our market was a tax upon the Canadian farmer. "Put barley on the free list the farmers of the Northwest country from Manitoba to the further confines of the Saskatchewan would dump their wheat into the markets of Duluth, Minneapolis, and Chicago, thus creating a larger surplus for which the American farmer must find a foreign market.

Mr. Hansbrough was succeeded by Mr. Shoup (Rep., Idaho), who also opposed free wool as disastrous to one of the chief industries of his State. Mr. Shoup contended that the fall in the price of wool had been worldwide for twenty years and that in the United States it ruled higher than elsewhere by the amount of duty levied.

Mitchell and Frye Speak for Protection.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) said free wool meant absolute destruction to the wool-growing industry of Oregon, an industry which had grown to be of vast importance to the State.

Mr. Frye declared that Australia could produce enough wool to supply the entire consumption of the United States. Australian wool, he said, could be laid down in New York for five cents a pound. Yet it was the deliberate intention of the Democratic majority to subject every farmer in the United States, whether he fed his sheep six months of the year in Maine or allowed them to run wild all the year round in Texas, to such annihilatory competition from Australia.

Mr. Quay then took his manuscript from his desk and began the eighth installment of his famous speech, begun just two months ago today. After Mr. Quay had spoken fifteen minutes Mr. Harris asked Mr. Quay to yield to him. He called attention to the slow progress being made with the bill, two days having already been consumed in general debate on the wool schedule. He then made a request for unanimous consent that the wool schedule be proceeded with under the five-minute rule tomorrow, after Mr. Aldrich, who desired to speak, had finished. The request developed the fact that Mr. Lodge, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Platt, Mr. Teller, and others desired to address the Senate on the general subject of the schedule, and Mr. Harris, with reluctance, said that he was compelled to respect the requests of these Senators and would therefore postpone his request to proceed under the five-minute rule until tomorrow. The Senate then went into executive session and shortly afterwards adjourned.

CREATING A BROAD BANK SYSTEM.

Mr. Walker Talks of the Plans of the Select Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Representative Walker of Massachusetts, a veteran member of the Committee on Banking, and the senior Republican member of the committee, says that in his opinion the question of banking and currency about to be matured into a comprehensive system by a select committee of five is the most important subject before Congress—not second to the tariff. The entire purpose of forming the select committee is to break away from the present bills and to get up a broad banking system with such good features of all bills as may recommend themselves. The committee of five will sit continuously, said Mr. Walker, with a view of reporting their work to the House by the 27th inst. The bill will be in the direction of national currency and national banking, and away from State banking, and based on gold and silver instead of bonds. The general desire is to create a system of national banks which shall proceed along lines parallel to the present national banks. The latter will be merged gradually into and absorbed by the new system. As the charters of the old banks expire they will be given charters under the new banking system. Mr. Walker, when asked what the new system of banks would have to do with the issuance of money, said:

"The bill undoubtedly will provide for doing away with the various forms of currency now issued and the substitution therefor of a uniform paper money issued by the government through the banks. The purpose will be to make the national banks the sole source of issuing currency under government supervision and direction. This national bank currency will be surrounded by all the safeguards of the present law and such other safeguards as will insure its proper redemption."

"Can such a measure be passed at the present session?" Mr. Walker was asked.

"Possibly not," said he, "but it will serve a valuable purpose to business. The mere fact that such a comprehensive measure for a nationalized currency can be reported and put on the calendar will have a salutary effect in business and banking circles. It will be in shape also to be taken up at the next session of Congress. The recent debate on State banks has been one of the most beneficial from an educational point of view we have had in twenty years. It has cleared the way for a safe, sound, and conservative system of nationalized banks and currency."

RAILWAY POOLING BILL DISCUSSED.

Representatives of Commercial Bodies Debate the Patterson Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Representatives of various commercial bodies met here today for the purpose of expressing the views of business interests on the Patterson railroad pooling bill. The gathering included members of the National Board of Trade, The National Transportation Association, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A permanent organization was effected as follows: President, Alden Spear, Boston; Vice-President, D. R. Francis, St. Louis; Secretary, Edward A. Moseley, Washington. N. G. Iglehart, Commissioner of the Chicago Freight Bureau, and H. F. Dousman of Chicago were among those present. After the reading of the report the remainder of the time before recess was consumed in a discussion of the bill by Commissioners Morrison, Veazey, and Knapp. The main objection pointed out by the delegates was to the parenthetical clause in Sec. 1, which has not been disapproved, referring to contracts the operation of which the commission is to observe. It was held generally in the argument that this clause was ambiguous. The matter was finally concluded by changing the clause so as to read: "Which has gone into effect."

Mr. A. Gano of Cincinnati, representing the National Board of Trade, charged that the merchants usually take advantage of the railroads, and honestly on the part of both would result in the uselessness of the Inter-State Commerce Commission as well as of various mercantile associations. Ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri also spoke in favor of the bill. The following resolution reported by Gov. Frances was unanimously adopted:

The representatives of commercial interests and conventions of Railroad Commissioners assembled, thoroughly believing in the principles underlying the inter-State commerce law, and that its vigorous enforcement would be equally conducive to good business morals and the financial health of the corporations subject to it, yet recognizing the fact that this law, dealing with a great subject in a new way, is largely tentative and must therefore be strengthened and improved, as time and trial show the need and point out the way; therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby approve of the provisions of House bill 7,973, entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, commonly known as the Patterson bill."

The convention adjourned late in the afternoon. The following were appointed a permanent committee to confer with representatives of various associations and transportation interests in securing passage of amendments to the inter-State commerce law: Allen Speare, Boston, Chairman; W. G. Bishop, Baltimore; S. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; J. H. Paddock, Illinois, and Charles D. Wheeler, Cleveland.

MORE A. P. A. TALK IN THE HOUSE.

Linton and Weadock Have Another Tilt Touching the Secret Society.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—A slight diversion was caused in the House today by Mr. Linton (Rep., Mich.), who replied to the charges against him touching the A. P. A. contained in Mr. Weadock's speech a few days ago. He denied all the allegations made and asserted that they were utterly untrue. He declared that the decrees of a church were not to be made paramount to the demands of a political party.

Mr. Weadock replied to Mr. Linton, and desiring to prove the accuracy of one of his charges—viz.: That Mr. Linton was a member of the A. P. A., asked him the direct question whether he was a member of that organization.

"I do not propose to be catechised," replied Mr. Linton.

Among the bills from the Senate [was one for the relief of Welmore and Brother of St. Louis, which on motion of Mr. Cobb (Dem., Mo.), was passed immediately. A bill to disapprove of the treaty heretofore made with the Ute Indians for their removal to the Territory of Utah, and providing for settling them on lands under the severalty act was passed.

When the Indian appropriation bill was taken up Delegate Flynn of Oklahoma obtained the adoption of an amendment waiving the restrictions to the sale of lands owned in severalty by Indians over 21 years of age, so far as applies to the citizen band of Pottawatomies, except when such Indians are residents of Oklahoma.

An amendment offered by Mr. Holman increasing the appropriation for support and civilization of the Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and affiliated tribes on reservations from $90,000 to $100,000 was adopted.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) offered another amendment increasing the appropriation for Shoshone Indians in Wyoming from $10,000 to $15,000. Agreed to. Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

M. I. Swift Advocates Government Work for Men Seeking Employment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Morrison I. Swift of Fitzgerald's Boston industrial "army" spoke today to the House Committee on Labor. Charity, he argued, weakened the fiber of workingmen and perhaps added to the tramp army. In Boston the policy had been adopted of giving alms to those out of work and in need. It would be better to furnish public works by which those in want could become producers instead of dead weights on the community. He advocated public farms or factories or work on roads. Wages for government work should be lower than the prevailing wages so that men would resort to them only when private employment could not be had.

Records of the Revolution.

Resolutions adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution have been introduced in the House by Representative Breckinridge of Arkansas. They call for the publication by the Office of Rebellion Records of the records of the revolution; the erection of tablets on historic spots and battlefields, and that graves of revolutionary veterans shall receive the same care given to graves of rebellion veterans.

Gold Reserve Decreasing.

The cash balance in the Treasury today was $116,007,140, of which $69,193,227 was gold reserve. This amount will be further reduced by the withdrawal of $1,250,000, which was engaged today for shipment tomorrow, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve $67,943,227.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate made public the following confirmations: Henry H. Trimble, Pension Agent at Des Moines, Ia.; William J. H. Ballard, Consul at Hull, England. Postmasters: Illinois—William M. Reed, Morris. Ohio—Albert H. Jones, Granville. Michigan—George S. Laird, Chetse.

Washington Briefs.

Secretary Gresham and his private secretary, Mr. Landis, left Washington today for Chicago and Indiana.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: To be Consuls—John H. Gorman of Georgia, at Matamoras, Mexico; John H. Miller of Kentucky, at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Fourth-class Postmasters have been commissioned at the following Western places: Illinois—Rosebud, H. L. Bird. Michigan—Chippewa Lake, F. E. Forman; Dailey, L. M. Vail; Orangeville, Eli Nichols. Nebraska—Blakely, Jacob Obrust. Ohio—Hayden, A. N. Knight.

It is announced at the Postoffice Department that the amount of Federal postal patronage in New York State held by Republicans aggregates over $100,000 in salaries. The places are postoffices in which Republican Postmasters have not been yet succeeded by Democrats, owing to non-expiration of the postoffice term.

ZELLA IS NOW A DIVORCED WOMAN.

Brief Ceremony in Muscatine Gives Mr. Nicolaus What He Asked.

MUSCATINE, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—Among the applicants for divorce in the District Court here today was a tall man who came forward when the case of Nicolaus vs. Nicolaus was called. He was the husband of the renowned Zella, and as no one appeared in behalf of the defendant, his wife, a divorce was quickly granted.

Two Hours to Milwaukee.

Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Take 3 p. m. train daily, except Sunday, for Milwaukee and Oconomowoc from Union Passenger Station. Parlor cars. Excursion rates. Ticket office 207 Clark street.

MUST HAVE STRENGTH

REPUBLICANS REALIZE THEY MUST PUT UP THE BEST MEN.

Compromise Ticket Growing in Favor—Mr. Raymond Gains Adherents—New Candidate for the County Judgeship—Good Men Are Hard at Work for All the Other Places—Those Who Are Leading—Executive Committee Will Consider Changes in Primary Districts.

There is but one opinion among thoughtful Republicans in respect to the Democratic ticket nominated by the Hopkins machine Tuesday. That opinion is that the Republicans must name a strong ticket to make certain of victory in November. The weak points of the Democratic ticket have been noted. The strong points have been recognized. It was put up to catch the votes especially of the numerous foreign elements that constitute the local Democracy—the Irish, the Germans, the Bohemians, and the Poles. A special effort was made to catch the German vote. The Republicans have noted this fact and they will make their ticket to suit the circumstances if the disinterested leaders have their way. This would be all the easier but that certain interested parties are dragging in issues foreign to the campaign. They are thinking of the Mayoralty election next spring rather than the Shrievalty contest.

This is a cause of weakness. But it is believed this feature will be eliminated. Ald. Madden announced some days ago that he would not be a candidate for Mayor next spring, but this has not been sufficient. Similar declarations from other quarters might have a mollifying influence. If the Mayoralty business is dragged in this fall it may not much matter who will be nominated for the office of Mayor by the Republicans next spring. The business on hand now is to select a ticket more worthy of support than the Democratic ticket; one that can unite the Republican party for the fall contest. The Democrats are united in support of their ticket; all the reports to the contrary are mere moonshine. It is conceded now that most of the slates put forward heretofore by the Republican slate-makers will not do. There is a strong demand for readjustment and for new men.

For the County Judgeship.

Attention is being directed most to the office of County Judge. It is apparent that the Democrats will make a desperate effort to hold that office. They have renominated Frank Scales, who has certain strength as a candidate growing out of the extensive patronage which he has exercised and his free manners. It is deemed of the utmost importance that a strong candidate shall be pitted against him. There are many candidates in the field, and the latest to enter—John J. Knickerbocker—is developing considerable strength. He is popular among the farming and nearly everybody concedes that he could beat Scales. But he is hardly an active candidate. He may develop considerable strength, however, in the convention.

The nomination of a German for Treasurer by the Democrats was calculated to advance Mr. Strassheim's candidacy on the Republican side, but it has hardly done so. Mr. Raymond continues to lead in the race. An effort is being made by leading Republicans, who are neither candidates for Mayor nor for State Senator, who have no political axes to grind, to get the Raymond men and the Kochersperger men together so that they can agree on the nomination of one for Treasurer and the other for Sheriff. So strong is the feeling in favor of this arrangement that even among the politicians of the slate-making order one hears but little nowadays of the avowed candidates for Sheriff.

Active Men for Minor Places.

For the other places the candidates are as active and as numerous as ever. Tom Sennott of the Eleventh Ward came out as a candidate for County Clerk yesterday. He ran against Roger Sullivan for Probate Clerk four years ago. He was beaten then through the intervention of a third candidate. He wants to try conclusions again with Sullivan on a straight party issue. But indications are that some one of the German candidates will be nominated for this office. Henry Eckhoff's strong race for Coroner two years ago, when he ran ahead of his ticket several thousand votes, stands him in good stead now. George Berz and Phillip Knopf are making a vigorous campaign, however. The contest for the Probate Clerkship lies now apparently between Mr. Van Cleave and P. J. Cahill, while William Dunn of the Twelfth Ward seems to be in the lead for the Criminal Court Clerkship.

The Republicans are hardly paying sufficient attention to the County Commissionerships. The Democrats have named strong vote-getting candidates on the South and North Sides especially and the Republicans must name stronger men. It is conceded that Commissioner Cogswell will be retired. David Martin, a commission merchant residing in the Fourth Ward, who never held an office, is likely to be nominated in his stead. Joseph F. Haas of the Fifteenth Ward and William Mill of the Fourteenth are new candidates in the West Division. Mr. Cunningham Mr. Kunstman, both of whom have made excellent records, are almost certain to be renominated, and there is no serious opposition to Mr. McNichols either. Commissioner Allen of Cicero is talked of for President of the County Board.

Mr. Van Cleave declared yesterday in favor of Sam Raymond for Treasurer, which insures the North-Sider the vote of the First Ward and several delegates besides.

TO CHANGE PRIMARY DISTRICTS.

Republican County Executive Committee Will Consider Judges and Lines.

There will be a meeting of the Republican County Executive committee tomorrow to consider necessary changes in the call. It is charged that in some of the wards judges of the primaries have not been selected from the regular lists—as the law provides. In other cases the polling places have not been centrally located. In the Fifteenth Ward the polls of three precincts are located are located around the notorious Bowler saloon, where an election challenger was beaten to death last spring. One member of the Executive committee, it is charged, has been a flagrant violator of the provisions of the Crawford law, and there will be a free exchange of views in reference to this conduct. The leading members of the Executive committee are going to insist on fair primaries, conducted strictly in accordance with the law. Those having complaints to make are invited to attend the meeting of the committee tomorrow at 2:30 p. m.

To Carry Iowans to Denver.

F. R. Conway, President of the Republican League of Iowa, is in Chicago today in consultation with the National League officers to complete the details for transportation for the Iowa League to the National convention at Denver. Iowa will go by a special train of six sleepers, 150 strong, with Senator Allison and four members of Congress, Gov. Jackson and other State officers, Gen. Clarkson, Chairman Blythe, A. B. Cummins, and other prominent Republicans of Ohio State. They will be accompanied by the Iowa State Band of 150 pieces and will make a fight to secure the next National convention for Des Moines. Their special train will leave Des Moines June 23 and will make a tour of Colorado before reourning.

Knickerbocker for County Judge.

CHICAGO, June 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The nomination and election of John J. Knickerbocker for County Judge would be putting the right man in the right place and would give general satisfaction to the bar and the people of this city and county. Bold, fearless, and honest, he would make us a Judge that we could well feel proud of. D. H. PINNEY.

Political Notes.

Peter Kiolbassa said yesterday that he will not run for County Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. He will probably change his mind.

A meeting of the German-American Republican and Social club of the Second Ward will be held at Freiberg's Opera-House, No. 182 Twenty-second street, tomorrow evening.

Frank Lawler is on the warpath in the Fourth Congressional District and says that if he is not nominated by the Democrats next month he will run independent. The indications are that the Democrats will nominate Timothy E. Ryan. D. W. Mills is talked of on the Republican side.

Mayor Hopkins has been requested by the following among other gentlemen to appoint Mrs. Antoinette V. H. Wakeman a member of the Board of Education: Lyman J. Gage, Charles Hutchinson, Franklin MacVeagh, Elbridge Keith, Bishop Fallows, Prof. Swing, Bishop Cheney, C. E. Bonney, Dr. Gunsaulus, E. Mandel, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Flower, and Miss Jane Addams are also being urged for the position. The appointments will not be made till the first Monday in July.

Joseph Schofield challenges the right of M. C. McDonald to the committeeship of the Eleventh Ward, and it is understood that Mayor Hopkins is backing Schofield's claim. The Street Cleaning Superintendent says that twelve of the twenty delegates from the Eleventh have signed a declaration that they voted for Schofield for committeeman. But they were not allowed to announce their votes in the convention. McDonald says he obtained twelve votes in the delegation and means to stick. There is going to be a big row over the matter.

WHAT IN THE WORLD DOES IT MEAN?

Central Ohio Republican Organ Takes Down McKinley's Name from Its Masthead.

COLUMBUS, O., June 12.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]—Both wings of the Republican party in this city are greatly worked up over the action of the *State Journal* in pulling down the flag of William McKinley from its masthead.

"For President in 1896, William McKinley of Ohio," no longer appears in bold-face caps at the head of its editorial column, where it has shown like a political beacon ever since the morning following the election of 1893.

For some mysterious reason the star of Napoleon suddenly passed into an eclipse. Whether it has been occulted by Reed or Harrison is as yet uncertain. The putting out of its light immediately followed the elevation of Charles Foster to the Chairmanship of the Republican State convention, at which time a mysterious conference was held between a score of leading Republican newspaper men, who have since been prodding the McKinley Presidential boom with Parthian arrows of sarcasm and thinly veiled ridicule.

Col. Conger's double-shotted gun was more resonant, but not more significant than the *Journal's* quiet cutting of the halyards, sending the McKinley flag down on the run to be dumped on the garbage heap.

The next morning after the convention the *Journal* sharpened its knife thus, referring to the silver straddle: "Whether some new light has dawned upon the party or whether some man's candidacy can best be subserved by a more liberal stand toward the white metal it is not for us to say, not having the power of a soothsayer and possessing no rod of divination. But certain it is, the convention of yesterday moved a bit closer to the silver camp, so near in fact that the shoutings of Capt. Bland, ex-Speaker Reed, and others can be heard. . . . That is the echo of ex-Speaker Reed's now famous contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*. . . . We have not the space at our command this morning to discuss the proposition at length, except to say that while the convention has taken advanced ground on silver, it is not so certain that it is well taken."

Then it cut the ropes and down came the McKinley banner with a rush, to the intense enjoyment of the anti-McKinley men in the Capital City, and their name is legion.

The bitter and scathing review of the Governor's State Administration in the Akron *Beacon* followed the next day, and similar sentiments are breaking out in the Republican press in all parts of the State and where least expected.

There is a strong and well-grounded suspicion abroad that the coming of ex-Gov. Foster into the late convention was for the purpose of hoodooing Gov. McKinley's Presidential boom and to even-up the old Minneapolis score. To accomplish this he timed his arrival so as to be called on as Permanent Chairman to smoothe out the silver taugle which was sure to manifest itself in the Resolutions committee.

He evidently got in his work in the shape of the ridiculous silver straddle, which both Gov. McKinley and S. M. Taylor, the head of the ticket, who ran two years ago on an anti-silver platform, decline to put any sort of an interpretation on. The wily Fostorian has evidently caused a wofu' "lack of confidence" in the erstwhile Buckeye Napoleon.

"THE HUB"

N. W. COR. STATE AND JACKSON STREETS.

We'll Dress Your Boy From Head to Foot For $5.00

An Elegant All-Wool Double-Breasted Coat—

REACTION IN PRODUCE

POOR SUPPORT AND CONFLICTING NEWS BRING LOWER PRICES.

July Wheat Sells Under 60 Cents, Closing Heavy—Professionals Hammer the Market with Success—Bulls Not Discouraged but Indifferent Fighters—Foreign Markets Show Less Stability—Cash Business Dull—Holders of Corn and Oats Take Profits—Provisions Weaker.

Vigorous selling by the professionals and poor support by the general trade left wheat prices 1¾c lower last night. The market was decidedly unsatisfactory to the bulls, yet not one of them would concede that their position is less tenable than earlier in the week. The home and foreign crop advices were rather conflicting, but the belief was general that the coming crop will prove anything but a bumper one. The selling, however, was much better than the buying, and it was impossible to hold the price against immense offerings of long wheat and more or less short selling. The cables failed to hold their recent advance and the final selling was due in part to an unconfirmed rumor that a recognized authority estimates the wheat crop much greater than that suggested by the government figures. Highest prices were made at the opening. Local operators were in many instances long and working for an advance and in a position to be easily dislodged. The private advices from the wheat fields were bullish as a rule, although not universally so. The signal service map showed further high temperatures and lack of rain. The local weather bureau said this state of things will continue for two or three days, but other predictions were for scattered showers in the Northwest. The State bulletins were less intense than the private crop advices, but all indicated the need of rain. First Liverpool cables were fractionally higher and the seaboard opened firm. The specialists, such as Linn, Ream and Brosseau, sold, presumably with a view of getting the market lower, and their extensive operations increased the long lines held by the scalpers who subsequently found a poor market for it. Partridge bought moderately, and so did Kennett-Hopkins, the crowd in general buying on the rumor, but showing an inclination to run at the slightest alarm. Thus the character of the support was poor. Some of the selling by brokers was believed by the crowd to represent Capt. Phillips, who is in the Southwest, and the Armour people. The closing Liverpool cable was weaker, Paris was higher, and Berlin decidedly lower, reporting better weather abroad. Through it all was the old complaint of absence of export orders at anything like the market. New York finally reporting a meager 32,000 bu taken. July sold at 61¾c early, lost nearly 2c from this high point and closed at 59¾c with September at 61¾@61¾c. Receipts at primary points were 282,000 bu and shipments 201,000 bu. Exports were 305,000 bu wheat and flour, inclining only 80,000 bu wheat, and that from New York. The Northwest had 226 cars, against 280 last year. A few cars No. 2 red sold to go to store at 60¾@60¼c and No. 3 red at 55¾c.

Corn yielded fractionally to bearish influences within and weakness without, the market shaving in a mild degree the heaviness in wheat. Aside from good selling by Schwartz Dupee, who bought freely the day before, and by Milmine-Bodman, the offerings were not burdensome. Bartlett-Frazier and the crowd generally taking the other side, that country was inclined to take profits on long corn and this helped the decline. The official crop bulletins sent out by some of the big corn States were not nearly so bad as the country bulls could have the public believe, and this had its effect. The shipping demand was tame and corn out of line with the seaboard, although there was a fair cash business with New England. Locally export business was at a standstill. July lost ¾c, resting at 41¾c, with September at 41¾ @41¼c. Liverpool was fractionally higher on cash basis with futures unchanged. Receipts at all primary points were decidedly large at 405,000 bu and shipments relatively small at 154,000 bu, the Northwest taking none. New York reported 32,000 bu taken for early shipment. The movement toward Chicago is fair, but not large. Sales to go to store were at 41¾@41¾c for No. 2, at 41¼c for No. 3 yellow, and 41¼ @42c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were made at 41½@42c for No. 3, 41¼@42½c for No. 2 red, and 42¾c for No. 2 white.

Oats were less active and unsettled, showing much strength in the early part of the day and closing nearly steady. The continued dry weather and small receipts were reasons for the initial strength, but subsequently there were realizing sales, and when wheat turned weak oats fell into line. New York was easy, but St. Louis showed advance and there was a ready outlet for the restricted cash offerings. July opened ¾c higher at 39¾c, sold off to 38½c, and recovered to 38¾c at the close, or ¼c net gain for the day. June fluctuated within the limits early, but lost all the advance. Withdrawals from store were 91,000 bu, and exports 15,900 bu. The talk of possible showers in the West had an effect. Sales to go to store were at 41¢@42½c for No. 3 and 43¾c for No. 2 white. Free on board sales were at 42¾@43¾c for No. 3 white and 43¾@44c for No. 2 white.

Rye was easier, as buyers were unwilling to meet the prices asked. Offerings were light. No. 3 on track sold at 51@53c and No. 3 at 49c. Cash in store was offered at 50c, but there were no buyers. No trades were reported in futures. For July 50c was bid and September was offered at 51½c. Barley remained unchanged. Prices ranged at 50@53c for common to fair, and as the offerings were light they were easily disposed of.

The improvement in provisions did not last long and prices were inclined to sag. The pit traders said it was the fault of the packers, who were so anxious to sell product at the advance of the day before that it resulted in checking the modest flow of commission orders from the outside. The weakness in the grain pits of course had something to do with the fractional declines following the strong opening. July pork opened 10c higher at $13.40 and sold off to $13.35, with September 5c premium and cash lots about July prices. Lard lost 5@7½c and ribs 7½c. Cables were 3@6d lower and the advices from the yards also in the line of strength here. The shipping demand was fairly promising on home account. Cash sales included 750 tcs lard at $6.70@6.72½, and 25,000 lbs sweet pickled picnic hams, loose, at $6.50 and 225 tcs at $6.87½.

Flaxseed was moderately active and materially higher. The continued dry weather in the West and the fact of small offerings for either immediate or future delivery made the shorts extremely nervous and there was a disposition to cover. No. 1 on track sold at 98c, up to $1.37, closing there, or fully 3c higher, with sparing sales of September at $1.20@1.21. The figure last named showed an advance of about 5c over recent quotations. October was offered at 91 20. The local stock was smaller and actual offerings restricted to a few cars. In timothy no trades were reported. Prime cash seed was quotable at $4.25. There were inquiries for October, but no one seemed disposed to sell. For September $4.10 was bid and $4.15 asked. Clover was nominal at $8.00 for prime seed.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

B. Frank Howard of the *Trade Bulletin* publishes a copy of a confidential circular sent to crop correspondents in the country by Statistician Robinson. According to this it is tacitly admitted that the government has under-estimated the wheat crops time and again. The letter, in part, is as follows: "It is charged by certain parties in the grain trade, at the centers of exchange, and often by the organs of these parties also, that the government reports are made inaccurate and misleading by reason of prejudice or bias of correspondents. Of course it is desirable that the 'crop reports' record of the government, whether upon conditions, acreage, yield, or what not, should be absolutely correct if that can be attained; at any rate, that the ambition should be to approximate perfection just as nearly as it can be done. We therefore earnestly solicit you to do everything in your power to aid us in our aim to make our common work so good that the shafts of criticism will always fall harmless. It must be admitted that for some cause or other the estimates as to acreage planted, rate of yield, etc., for the last four years has not tallied as closely with the ultimate tests of correctness as they should have done. We earnestly hope, whatever may be the reason for this, that in the future no repetition of this experience will occur."

Interest in the grain markets was unabated, but everybody was "copping." Wheat, corn, and oats have been bulled for some days on the dry weather, perhaps more than any other one factor. As a result a good many of the professionals and "tailers" are long, and the belief general that a heavy or well scattered rainfall would break the price, temporarily at least. There was a hint of this yesterday. The Signal Service map predicted a continuance of dry weather and high temperatures, but on the other hand there was a report of probable showers in the Northwest, and this was instrumental in a fractional break in wheat. Another feature is prominent. Speculation in the grain pits, while large in the aggregate, has been and is largely professional in character, the "counter" sealing relatively few orders.

The directors propose to take vigorous action against members who break the rule regarding trading out of hours. Complaint has been lodged that this is on the increase, especially in the offices after the close of 'Change; that it has grown to such a point it greatly disturbs the regular markets and is unfair to those who trade on the presumption that there is no market between 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon and 9:30 the next morning. Secretary Stone announced from the gallery that the directors deem it of special importance at this time that the rule fixing the hours for trading be carefully and scrupulously observed, and furthermore have taken steps to see that its provisions be complied with and enforced. Rule XVI. covers the case.

The feeling growing out of the elevator controversy has brought out some statements by this and that one which are regarded as extravagant to the point of hurting. For example, an old member arrayed against the public grain warehousemen recently made open charges to the effect that some of the directors had been "gathered in" by the elevator people. Because of this talk the offender was yesterday summoned before a special committee of the Board of Directors and asked to explain his charges made in such a wholesale manner. The report will be made known to the directorate at its next regular meeting accompanied by recommendations.

The closing public and private cables showed general weakness with the exception of Paris, which was slightly higher. Bartlett-Frazier's latest Liverpool cable said: wheat opened firm but closed weak and a further decline anticipated. This followed one which ascribed the initial strength there to shorts covering. The Berlin market was reported lower because of more favorable weather conditions on the continent.

The barley and malt markets are so dull that brokers on 'Change have little to do. The malting season is over, stocks of malt are reported small with the loss of the market firm, there being no pressure of offerings. The few cars barley offered each day sell readily irrespective of quality. The high tyes of oats stimulates barley buying for the purpose of mixing with the first named.

The proposition to construct steel or iron grain warehouses for the use of the board was little discussed. Those opposed to the idea say the question of condensation of moisture is too serious to be overcome when grain is placed in steel bins, and that the law is against blowing the grain to offset this. The elevator question was quiet. "There has been no meeting of the Elevator Association," said a member of it, "since a week ago last Monday."

Somebody said that somebody else had a tip to the effect that the *Price Current* will estimate the wheat crop at 440,000,000 bu instead of 405,000,000 bu. This could not be confirmed and it was later given out that the Murray crop summary will suggest a total yield of 427,000,000 bu. Pit traders had no time to verify the first report and sold wheat on a senseless rumor.

H. W. Rogers & Bro. received a sample of wheat from Macon County, Ill., which showed the severe effects of frost and drought. The yield indicated an average of only 5 to 7 bu per acre.

Puts on July wheat sold at 59¾c and at 59¼c and calls at 61¼c down to 61c, and were finally 61¾c. The curb was close to 60c all the afternoon. Puts on July corn sold at 40¾@41c and calls at 42¾c down to 42½c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 37 cars; corn, 283 cars; oats, 110 cars; and 31,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
	WHEAT.			
Jun $	60 @ ...	58¾@ 60¼		@ 58¾
July	61¾@ ...	59¾@ 61¾		@ 59¾
Sept	63 @ 63¼	61¾@ 63¼		@ 61¾
	CORN.			
Jun $	41¾@ 42	40¾@ 41¾		@ 41¾
July	41¾@ ...	41¼@ 42¼		@ 41¾
Sept	42 @ ...	41¾@ 42		@ 41¾
	OATS.			
Jun $	41¼@ ...	41¾@ 42		@ 41¾
July	38½@ 37	38¼@ 39¼		@ 38¾
Sept	30¾@ ...	30¾@ 31¼		@ 30¾
	MESS PORK.			
Jun $	12 47½@12 50	$ @ ...	$	@12 35
July	12 50 @ ...	12 35 @13 00		@12 35
Sept	12 12½@ ...	12 40 @12 62½		@12 40
	LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Jun $	6 77½@ 6 80	$ @ 6 72½	$	@ 6 72½
July	6 82½@ ...	6 75 @ 6 82½		@ 6 75
Sept	6 90 @ 6 92½	6 87½@ 6 95		@ 6 82½
	RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
July $	6 52½@ ...	$ 6 45 @ 6 52½	$	@ 6 45
Sept	6 52½@ ...	6 45 @ 6 55		@ 6 42½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat	69¾	70¾	71¾
No. 2 corn	39¾	41	42¾
No. 2 oats	30¾	30	...
Mess pork	...	19 30	20 70
Lard	...	10 12½	10 03¾
Short ribs	...	9 85	9 72½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contr'd grades.	No. 3.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	4	8	3	15	
Spring wheat	26	31	1	27	
Corn	79	27	1	191	
Oats	59	54	...	113	
Rye	2	...	...	2	
Barley	...	3	...	3	
Totals	250	96	4	350	

Inspected out: 26,805 bu wheat, 224,410 bu corn, 90,911 bu oats, and 9,000 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 37 cars wheat, 283 cars corn, 110 cars oats, and 29,000 hogs.

The following are the receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday and the corresponding day a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	1893.
Flour, brls	25,189	14,676	15,336	12,586
Wheat, bu	21,450	41,998	9,328	154,966
Corn, bu	267,000	57,000	76,000	304,568
Oats, bu	291,520	335,987	284,629	170,023
Rye, bu	4,067	1,869	12,758	634
Barley, bu	10,100	10,383	1,500	...
Lard, lbs	414,470	104,209	936,313	1,015,946
Pork, brls	14,170	3,962	14,310	1,925
Butter, lbs	430,325	680,169	565,759	672,188
Eggs, cases	12,913	14,283	17,071	9,314
Potatoes, bu	4,852	4,852	2,290	1,145
Hides, lbs	283,290	577,679	439,590	1,170,483
Wool, lbs	206,673	240,132	98,188	237,390

Lake freights were easier on the basis of 1½@ 1¾c for wheat to Buffalo, 2c to Kingston, and 2¼c for corn to Kingston. Charters were made for 122,000 bu corn and 30,000 bu oats to Kingston.

TRADE IN STREET PRODUCE.

Butter Market Firm—Cheese Dull—Strawberries in Good Demand.

Butter, especially good makes, finds ready sale and the market continues firm. Cheese is dull, as exporters claim that prices are out of their reach. Eggs will go lower within the week if the Eastern figures and exports from Canada have been 50,000 boxes more than during the same time last year. Receipts of vegetables and fruits have been liberal and the market is easier. The boats brought 12,000 boxes strawberries, and most of the stock was taken early by shippers. Cars were 5c lower.

The following sales of butter were reported to the Produce Exchange: Creameries—Extras, 42, 90 tubs at 17½c; 125, 12, 38, 150, 50, and 20 tubs at 17½c; 33, 18, 24, 68, and 18 tubs at 17¼c; 50, 25, 22, 55, 25, 24, 18, 86, and 63 tubs firsts at 17c; 37 and 12 tubs do at 16¾c; 150, 70, and 16 tubs seconds at 16¼c; 50 tubs at 16c; 164 tubs at 16c; 55 and 30 tubs seconds at 15½@16c; 20 and 21 tubs at 15½c. Imitations—50 tubs seconds at 15c. Ladles—Extras, 40 tubs firsts at 12c; 500 tubs do at 12¼c; 200 tubs seconds at 11c; 58 tubs at 11¼c. Dairies—250 tubs at 14c; 25 tubs at 14½c; 30 and 120 tubs firsts at 13½c; 50 tubs do at 13c; 150 tubs seconds at 11½c; 150 and 48 tubs do at 11c. Packing stocks—10, 50, 48, and 45 tubs at 10½c.

The following quotations are for round lots of mercantile stock quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extras, separator, 17½c; firsts, 16¼@17c; good to choice, 15@16c; ladles, 10@12½c. Dairies: Fancy (Corning), 15c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 11@11½c; packing stock, 10@10½c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11½@ 12½c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 8½c per lb; twins, 8@8¼c; Young Americas, 9@9¼c; slightly skimmed, 7c; Swiss cheese, 10@10½c; brick cheese, 7@7½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 80@82½c; lard tierces, $1.12@1.14.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 13c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6¼@8c; peaches, 10@14c; blackberries, 6¼@7c; raspberries, 19c. California dried fruits—Raisins, 90c@$1.40 per box; loose, 3½@4¼c per lb; prunes, 4¼@8¾c, according to size; apricots, 13@15c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh-laid stock, 10¼@11c per dozen; candled, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—Bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, 75c@$1.25; lemons, $2.25@3.25 per box; strawberries, Michigan, $1.10@1.35; fancy Jessie, $1.65 per 16-quart case; fancy Ohios, 32-quart cases, $2.75 @3.00; blackberries, 24 pints, $2.50 per case; gooseberries, $1.50@1.50 per 16-quart case; red raspberries, 24 pints, $2.00@2.25; cherries, $1.00 @1.25 per ½ bu basket; California fruits—Oranges, $3.00@3.25; seedlings, $2.50 per box; lemons, $3.50@4.50 per case, according to size; Mediterranean sweets, $3.75; cherries, $1.00@ 1.25 per 10-lb box; peaches, $1.50 per case; pineapples, Florida, $10.00 per bu.

HAY—Receipts were moderate, and the demand for better grades was good. No. 1 Timothy sold at $9.50@10.00, and 9 cars of upland prairie at $6.00@10.00.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3½c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½c; No. 1 calfskins, 6¼c; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼@5c per lb; No. 2 do 3½c.

POULTRY—Live hens, 7c per lb; springs, 14@ 18c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 6@7c; ducks, 7@8c; geese, full feathered, poor demand, $3.50@5.00 per doz; spring duck, $2.25 per doz; dressed hens, 8½c; springs, 20c.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 93@95c per bu; Hebrons, 90c per bu; Early Rose, 88@90c per bu. New—New Orleans, $4.00@4.50 per brl; Tennessee, $3.00@3.25; Mississippi, $3.30; California, $2.75.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Mississippi, $2.75 per crate; Cairo crates, 90c; beets, 30@35c per doz; cucumbers, home grown, 25c per doz; Louisiana, 75c per crate; parsley, 15c per doz; lettuce, 20@25c; celery, New Orleans, 60@75c per bunch; radishes, 12@30c per doz; lettuce, 25c per doz; green peas, 90c@$1.10 per bu; string beans, wax, $1.00@1.50 per bu; asparagus, 50@75c per doz for fancy stock; tomatoes, Florida, $1.75 @2.25 per 6 baskets; Mississippi, $1.50@ 1.60; cauliflower, $1.00@1.50 for fancy per doz; pieplant, 75c for 50 lbs; onions, New Orleans, $1.40@1.50 per sack; egg plant, 75@85c per crate for 2 doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Movements of Grain, Cotton, Coffee, Etc., Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, June 13.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat advanced ½c, but lost this and declined 1¾c to 1½c. Spot sales, 32,000 bu for export. No. 2 red, ¼c under July in store and elevator; do ¾c over July f. o. b.; store, ¼c over for canal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard spring, 8¼c over July delivered; No. 1 Northern spring, 7¾c over July delivered; No. 2 red, ¾c over July f. o. b. afloat. Options sales, 6,750,000 bu. Corn advanced ¾c to ¼c, but lost this and declined ¼c to ¾c. Spot sales, 115,000 bu, including 40,000 for export. No. 2, 45¾@46¾c in elevator and store; 46c afloat and 46¾c f. o. b. afloat; June, 1¼c over July f. o. b. afloat; ungraded, 45¾c, in store. Option sales, 575,000 bu. Oats were irregular at the opening, but early months advanced ¼c later on. Spot sales, 175,000 bu. No. 2 white, 48@ 48½c; do, June, 47¼@48c; do July, 48c; No. 3, do, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 46½c; ungraded, 48@52c for white and 47@48c for mixed. Option sales, 175,000 bu. Official quotations:

Month.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Last night.
	WHEAT.				
June	...	...	...	61¾	62¾
July	63¾	63¾	62	62¾	63½
Dec	69¾	69¾	67¾	68	69¼
	CORN.				
June	...	...	...	45¾	45¾
July	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	46¾
Sept	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	47¾
	OATS.				
June	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾	47
July	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
Sept	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
July, w	48	48	48	48	47

BUTTER—Best, 12½@19c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 8¾@9c.

EGGS—12@13¼c.

SUGAR—Raw higher and active; 88 test 2⅝c; 96 test, 3c. Sales, 400 tons and 17,000 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3c cost and freight. Refined firm and fairly active.

COTTON—Advanced 7 to 8 points, then reacted and closed dull at a net advance for the day of 2 points. Sales, 70,100 bales. Liverpool declined 4 points, recovered this, and according to an erroneous dispatch to the exchange then advanced 4 points more, but this proved to be a mistake. Prices reacted there and the net improvement for the day was only about one-half point. The spot sales were 8,000 bales at unchanged prices. New Orleans advanced 3 to 5 points. Port receipts, 2,765, against 3,357 this day last week and 2,388 last year. The receipts at Memphis, St. Louis, and Houston were 398; shipments, 1,502. In Manchester yarns were dull; cloths quiet. Spot cotton here was steady and not changed; sales, 514, for spinning. Middling uplands, 7 5-16c. Exports today from the ports, 530 to the continent and 1,217 to Great Britain. The Southern spot markets were generally quiet, steady, and without alteration. New Orleans sold 3,200 bales of spot cotton today and Memphis 175. Silver was unchanged in London and ⅛ higher here. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	200	7.15	7.15	7.14@7.15
July	4,700	7.21	7.15	7.14@7.17
August	34,000	7.30	7.30	7.26@7.31
September	7,800	7.28	7.28	7.26@7.24
October	8,800	7.34	7.29	7.30@7.31
November	2,900	7.39	7.35	7.30@7.38
December	6,000	7.45	7.41	7.41@7.42
January	1,700	7.50	7.48	7.41@7.48
March	500	7.61	7.61	7.60@7.61

COFFEE—Advanced 15 to 20 points and closed firm. Sales, 21,000 bags. Havre advanced ¼f and Hamburg ⅛ to 1 pfennig. American deliveries from warehouse, 10,013 bags. Rio on the spot was dull and steady; No. 7, 15¾c. Sales, 1,500 bags Maracaibo on private terms; rumored sale of 5,000 bags Rio on a basis of 14¼c, cost and freight, for No. 7. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	750	14.75	14.75	14.80@14.90
July	4,750	14.75	14.70	14.75@14.80
August	3,500	14.30	14.25	14.20@14.25
September	5,750	13.75	13.70	13.75@13.80
October	1,250	13.45	13.40	13.40@13.45
December	5,000	13.15	13.00	13.00@13.05

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Firm. Engagements, 8,000 bu to Antwerp at 2½d.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Easier, but not quotably lower; in sympathy with easier lard in market. Prime crude, 29c, nominal; off crude, 26@28c; yellow butter grades, 35c; choice yellow, 33½@ 34c; prime yellow, 32½@33c; yellow off grades, 31½@32c; prime white, 36@37c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; Pennsylvania oil sales none. Duly option sales none; closed, 90¾c bid. Lima oil sales none. Total City, Pa.—Opened, 89¾c; highest, 89¾c; lowest, 89¾c; closed, 89¾c. Shipments, 87,884; runs, 93,436. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 89¾c; highest, 89¾c; lowest and closed, 89¾c. No sales.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 13.—WHEAT—Receipts from the interior continue to be full, although a large part of them are taken from interior elevators. The remainder comes from the grain dealings by farmers. The latter is understood are quite light and will not cover more than half the shipments from the country to terminal points. The market closed strong in the morning and bears were well prepared for an advance in prices. News was variable, some even quite bearish. French cables were a little better. German worse, and altogether the foreign situation did not seem to give much encouragement to effect the advance. Reports from the Southwest were less discouraging than before, and it was noticed that there was an evident desire on the part of shorts of long wheat to sell out in anticipation of a possible decline. These sales turned the market down and before the close a decline of 1c had been made in cash and July, cheap for futures, while for September there was 1½c decline. No large lines were sold out here, and although trading was moderately active it was mainly in small lots of small amounts from one to another, with some spreading between this and other markets. The market closed: June and July, 60¾c; September, 62¾c; cash, No. 1 hard, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 61¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c. Sales of track were as high as the sales made yesterday, due to its being disposed of early before the decline was noted. Of the sales, about 1c above the closing price. Receipts were 141,900 bu; shipments, 16,100 bu. Mills were grinding at the rate of 150,000 bu for twenty-four hours, which would leave some 30,000 bu of receipts short of the disbursements. The flour market was steady, with some demand at prices a little lower than yesterday. Patents, $3.40@ 3.60; bakers', $2.05@2.40. The flour production for the twenty-four hours was 34,000 brls; shipments for the same time, 33,323 brls.

The Northwestern Miller gives the following epitome of the week's milling news: "The Minneapolis mills last week ground 205,275 brls, against 207,450 the week before, 163,450 in 1893, and 314,930 in 1892. Exports—Shipments, 66,420 brls, against 58,970 last week, and 86,870 in 1893. The output the present week probably will not change much, as the mills will not go per bri June 18 and mills are running strongly partly on that account. The advance in wheat last week caused buyers to take hold at old prices and millers were loaded with contracts for 100,000 brls. The export sales were fair, foreigners now being willing to pay former asking prices of millers and in some cases a little additional. Some bakers' trade has been done, and generally Red Cap is still in good demand. The output of the Superior-Duluth mills was 93,934 brls, against 95,358 the week before, 88,292 in 1893, and 93,493 in 1892. Export shipments, 10,671 brls, against 33,384 the week before. Stocks of flour at mills and in transit, 248,000 brls. The market is dull and inactive at Milwaukee and flour is being made on a small margin. Some of the mills, however, report liberal sales for Liverpool at prices asked. At Milwaukee flour production was 26,000 brls, against 22,227 the preceding week, and 35,100 in 1893. Business was poor, buyers not being willing to pay the higher prices for flour incurred by the advance in freights and wheat. There was an improvement in the trade at St. Louis, though confined mostly to Southern and export orders. The mills are still handicapped by high prices of coal, the output being only 47,700 brls, compared with 60,000 the previous week. Valley of the Ohio millers generally had to report unsatisfactory trade, with demand and business on the result of 10@20 advance. More strength and activity were developed at New York and quite a large business was done. More activity was experienced at Boston. Baltimore correspondent reports the mills grinding 'goggle-eyed as a crab, but is a little apprehensive that they will not keep it up. A better feeling is noted at Philadelphia, buyers showing more confidence."

St. Louis, Mo., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat, good demand, opened dull, ¼c higher, but let down ¾c, rallied ¾c, dropped 1@1½c, closing 1½c below yesterday, principally on the prevailing high temperature and other crop news. No. 2 red cash and June, 56c; July, 57c; August, 56½@ 56¾c; September, 57¾c. Corn opened settled and after an irregular session closed ¼c off. No. 2 mixed cash, 39¼c; June, 39¼c; July, 38¾c; September, 39¼c. Oats on short demand gained 1c, but lost ¾c toward the close. No. 2 cash and June, 30¾c; July, 35¼c; August, 30c; September, 30c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 53,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., June 13.—WHEAT—Dull; No. 1 hard, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; July, 63c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 61¼c; June, 61¾c; July, 61¾c; September, 60¾c; December, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 58c; No. 3, 53¾c; To arrive—No. 1 Northern, 62¾c. On inspection, 23. Receipts, 51,516 bu; shipments, 90,976 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, 60@61c; No. 2 white, 62c. Corn—Feeling easier; buyers holding off; No. 2 yellow, 46¼@47c; No. 3 yellow, 45¼@46c; No. 2 corn, 45¾c; No. 3 corn, 45c. Oats—Trade light; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 white, 47¼@47¾c; No. 3 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 45c.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; No. 2 hard, 58c; No. 2 red, 54@55c; No. 3 red, 52@53c; rejected, 44@46c. Corn—Weak to ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 37½@38¼c; No. 2 white, 39@39¼c. Oats—Ic higher; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white 40c. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., June 13.—GRAIN—Corn higher; No. 2, 40¼c; No. 3, 39¾c. Oats quiet, easier; No. 2 white, 42@42¼c; No. 3 white, 41¼@41¾c. WHISKY—Firm; highwine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 2,300 bu. Shipments—Corn, 25,400 bu; oats, 63,800 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 13.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 90c; good, 95c. SPIRITS—Dull, 27½c. TAR—Steady; $1.15. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15. At Savannah, Ga.: Spirits firmly held at 28½c; sales, 50 brls. Resin strong: $1.05.

LOCAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Generally Sell at Lower Prices—Hogs Go Higher.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 11	20,276	145	34,998	9,757
Tuesday, June 12	25,964	1,275	15,497	10,235
Wednesday, June 13	14,500	800	31,000	9,000
Total	40,539	2,120	79,495	28,992
Same period last wk	30,909	2,331	92,844	43,459
Same period 1893	33,829	3,058	70,020	36,984
Shipments—				
Monday, June 11	5,248	...	13,008	1,747
Tuesday, June 12	3,783	3	5,376	1,364
Wednesday, June 13	3,500	...	7,000	1,500
Total	9,501	1	25,383	5,051
Same period last wk	7,172	45	27,409	2,705
Same period 1893	8,590	131	16,482	4,317

Today's receipts are estimated at 30,000 hogs, 15,000 cattle, and 18,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Fancy 1,330-lb steers sold at $5.05

[Continued on page nine.]

MONEY IS EMPLOYED.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS REPORTED BY LOCAL BANKERS.

Balances of Idle Funds Are Being Drawn Down, Presumably for Use in Business—The Bond Market Continues to Be Excellent—Reports of Gold Engagements, with an Easier Sterling Market—Gas Bonds and West Chicago Stock Were Features of a Dull Local Market.

Bankers generally agree that the local situation shows some improvement so far as the employment of money is concerned. Deposits are decreasing and loans are on the increase. The deposits are being drawn out by the heavier depositors and are presumably being used in business operations. There is improvement in the demand from provision men, packers, grain men, and stock brokerage houses. Even country banks are drawing down their deposits, indicating that money is either being used in various branches of trade throughout the country or is being shifted on account of the low interest rates being paid by Chicago banks. In any event the movement in funds is considered an excellent sign. The market for bonds continues to be excellent and will be strong until there is a change in current interest rates.

The *Financial Chronicle* reports $14,319,410 municipal bonds marketed in May, against $4,093,969 in May, 1893, and $7,856,860 in May, 1892. May's total was the highest month's total, with one exception, since the *Chronicle* has kept a record of municipal bond sales.

There is sharp competition among bond dealers, and every important offering of bonds brings representatives of most of the bond houses in the country. N. W. Harris & Co. have arranged to take $900,000 of water-works bonds put out by the City of Galveston, Tex. The legality of the issue has been passed on and the first installment will be delivered at once.

Engagements of gold were reported yesterday to the extent of $1,250,000. The foreign exchange market, however, was soft, and quotations were shaded down perceptibly from the range Monday and Tuesday. Bankers' demand bills, which ranged at 489 Monday, were quoted a quarter of a point lower. The range of quotations was as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	488	489½
Actual	487¾	488¾
Documentary	486¾	487½

One of the favorable signs of the times is the gradual clearing up of wreckage of institutions which became involved during last year. In some cases the final result to creditors will not be very satisfactory, but the matters are being adjusted and got out of the way. The creditors of ex-Secretary Foster at Fostoria, O., will today receive payment of their claims on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar. A Sioux City dispatch says that creditors of the Union Loan and Trust company, which failed a year ago, will get 5 cents on the dollar. Within the last year the C. P. Kellogg company has paid nearly $1,000,000 of its indebtedness and secured the discharge of its receiver. It is expected that an order of court will be issued today authorizing the payment of a dividend to the creditors of Herman Schaffner & Co.

It is said the Atchison plan of reorganization has been definitely settled upon and will be announced next Tuesday. It is expected the assessment on stock will not exceed $15 per share, and that a new second mortgage for $30,000,000 will be authorized to be issued at the rate of $3,000,000 a year for improvements, etc.

The commuting for trial on a charge of perjury has created considerable comment among the people who have become acquainted with the operations of the London Contract company operations. A London correspondent of a prominent Chicago attorney writes as follows regarding the case:

"There is absolutely no grounds whatever for the charge, and it is marvelous how any magistrate could have committed under such circumstances. The magistrate, however, is an old man of 84 years, and long since has ought to have been retired from the bench. The prosecutor is a man named Garrett, who has been after O'Hagan and Panmure Gordon for years on account of the commission paid to him in respect to the purchase of a brewery, which, however, O'Hagan bought through other parties. They agreed to this sum and to leave it for an arbitrator of Garrett's selection. The present Home Secretary, W. Asquith, without hesitation, decided in 1892 against Garrett, and it was supposed that the matter was settled. But what O'Hagan has been committed on is perjury there are few lawyers who could not be committed on a similar charge. The charge is briefly as follows: O'Hagan was asked in the examination whether a certain Dr. Burton was his agent, to which he replied in the negative. The cross-examining counsel then put certain facts to Hagan all of which were admitted. He again entered denial that Dr. Burton was his agent, and on this perjury is charged. O'Hagan received no end of blackmailing letters from Garrett, which he expected to be able to put in as evidence, but the magistr

LEAVE BOOKS BEHIND

SIXTEENTH COMMENCEMENT OF LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

Oration of the Day Delivered by Prof. Small of Chicago University—Address of President Coulter—Closing Exercises at Princeton—Incident Not on the Program at the University of Nebraska—Honors Won by Girls at Vassar—Commencements in Other Colleges.

Commencement at Lake Forest University was signalized by the announcement that Ezra J. Warner, a member of the Board of Trustees, had made a gift of $20,000 to the university to be used in erecting a new academy building to be known as the Eliza Remsen cottage. President Coulter also announced that college accommodations had proved insufficient to meet the demands, and that the Board of Trustees was considering the possibility of building at once a college clubhouse. The Executive committee had been instructed to secure the necessary means.

The exercises of the day were held in the Presbyterian church, and opened with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Zenos of McCormick Theological Seminary. The salutatory address was given by George T. B. Davis and the valedictory by Miss Grace Pearce. Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago delivered the commencement oration on the "New Humanities." Among other things he said:

We have taught in our political catechism a liberty and equality which gives everybody to understand that he is as good as anybody else. It is a splendid doctrine for demagogues, and they have made the most of it. We have persistently leveled downward the average of American political and industrial intelligence and capacity by watering the stock of American commonwealth for free issue to every witless foreign wight whom rascally ticket brokers for steamship companies could wheedle into buying passage for our shores. I do not believe the employing classes could do a more politic thing to stem the rising tide of labor's discontent and to hasten the organization of our industry upon a basis of known and constant conditions of competition than by a reversal of their attitude toward immigration. The gambling spirit controls American ideas and handicaps industry to a degree which makes it one of the most significant economic factors in the present situation. The heaviest incubus upon modern industry is not the pauper who does nothing, but the speculator who does worse than nothing. The speculative spirit tends to confusion of all distinction between legitimate and illegitimate business; between transactions that benefit and those that tax the community without an equivalent. It is an effective accomplice of anarchy. It teaches people to believe that successful business-men are at best professional gamblers, and they know that the first principle of the gamblers' profession is not to allow the other party a chance.

We have turned municipal and National Government into machinery for teaching contempt for business administration. We permit defiant illegality in municipal business by the sworn agents of the stockholders without a thought that all this reacts upon the opinions of the people about business in general. We have carried debauchery of industry into our supreme lawmaking body.

President Coulter's Address.

President Coulter addressed the graduates and made several announcements indicative of the university's progress. He said in part:

The value of the whole university plant has reached such an amount that a solid foundation has been laid upon which a far larger constituency is invited to rear the superstructure. The aggressive movement contemplated at the opening of the college year was necessarily postponed by the general financial depression, and the university was called upon to live rather than to grow. We must recognize the fact that the university is a structure just begun, and no idea of completeness must enter our minds. While we congratulate ourselves on what has been done, this carries with it the responsibility of making the future worthy of the past. As an evidence that the spirit of progress is among us and that the trustees are ready to meet the growing needs I make the announcement that the board has started out on a vigorous campaign for more funds. The immediate purpose is to add to the endowment of the college at least $300,000, and this work will be indefatigably pushed.

Changes in the instruction of the college were next announced as follows: In the department of political and social science an instructor in economics has been provided, unless a full professorship of economics and social science has been arranged for. The department of French and German has been divided into two distinct departments, Prof. Arthur Dawson becoming professor of the French language and literature and Prof. George Schmidt appointed professor of the German language and literature. Prof. R. A. Harper of the department of botany has been granted leave of absence for two years for the purpose of study in Germany, and during the next year his lecture work will be carried on by the President and Mr. Uline, with the laboratory assistance of Mr. W. L. Bray, who has been appointed instructor in botany. In the department of English an assistant has been provided, that the study of English philology may be added to that of English literature. To various departments appropriations have been made for the development of facilities which, while not a large as the needs call for, still add materially to their effective working. In Ferry Hall, owing to the resignation of Dr. Levi Seeley, whose long and faithful service has done much to strengthen and develop that institution, the educational control will pass directly into the hands of the President, who will use his best efforts to further develop the institution in the lines of strength and attraction already begun, and to make it in every way worthy of its high mission. The direct executive control will be in the hands of a preceptress. Announcements as to further appointments in Ferry Hall and the Academy will be made to all students and friends of these institutions as soon as arrangements have been completed.

Following are the names of the graduates upon whom degrees were conferred, with their theses:

Harry L. Bird.....The Poetry of Shelley
William A. Bishop.....
.....A Plea for a Preparatory Course for Law
Arthur P. Bourns.....The Conscience of the State
Ernest C. Cleveland...Our National Bank System
Jessie W. Carrens.....Mohammedanism
Thomas W. F. Curry.....
.....Lavoisier and His Contemporaries
George T. B. Davis.....The Idealism of Berkeley
Edward A. Drake.....The Sweating System
William E. D. Gibson.....
.....The Evolution of "Faith" in Tennyson's Poetry
Harry Goodman.....The Art of George Eliot
Adolph Haberli.....
.....The Pauline Theology—A Reply to Pfleiderer
Homer W. Harris.....The Sinlessness of Jesus
William B. Hunt.....Thomas Carlyle
Joseph Z. Johnson.....Our Freedmen
David I. Jones.....Greek Religion
Joel C. Lininger.....Ethical Teachings of J. G. Holland.
Thomas F. Marshall.....Miracles
Rena R. Oberne.....The Art of Hawthorne
Grace Pearce.....Some Greek Ideas Concerning the Immortality of the Soul.
William E. Ruston.....Christianity and Humane Progress.
Eudora Smith.....Hawthorne as a Novelist
William Bryson Smith.....Heathenism vs. Christianity.
Harry Thom.....The Study of Criminology
Alfred F. Waldo.....A Study in the History of Criticism.
William E. Williams...Determinism vs. Freedom

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Evan Rees Evans, his thesis being "Locke's Theory of Knowledge." William L. Bray took the degree of Master of Arts, and his thesis was the revision of the genus amoranthus. Miss Helen M. Searles was accorded the same degree, while her thesis was the dramatic structure of the plays of Euripides.

Winners of the Prizes.

President Coulter next announced that prizes had been awarded as follows:

Junior orations—First prize, $50, to John Gaylord Coulter; second prize, $25, to Abigail Johnson Davies.

Freshman and sophomore declamations—First prize, $30, to Mary Westrup Pearce; second prize, $20, to Ida Margaret McLean.

Holt prize—Subject, "The Greek and English Drama in Contrast," Katharine Kenaga.

Marietta Humes McNeill prizes—Subject, "Anglo-Saxon Life in Beowulf," first prize, $30, to William Thomas Angus; second prize, $20, to James Milton Vance.

Following the commencement exercises a luncheon was given for the alumni, trustees, and patrons of the university in the Durand Art Hall. Over 500 were present. Toasts were responded to by the Rev. N. D. Hillis, '94; Prof. Albion W. Small, Dr. Levi Seeley, Mrs. Linden W. Bates, '80; W. A. Bishop, '94; the Rev. Dr. Neil, and the Rev. Dr. James G. K. McClure.

Last evening the President's annual reception was held in the Durand Art Institute.

HONORS ANNOUNCED AT PRINCETON.

Commencement Exercises Held in the New Alexander Hall.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 13.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises were held this morning at 10:30 in the new Alexander Commencement Hall. There was a large audience present. President Patton presided. Following is the order of exercises:

C. A. Robinson, New York, the Latin salutatory; Paul Erdman, New Jersey, the English salutatory, "The American University"; C. M. Cartwright, Ohio, "Journalism"; J. C. Coleman Jr., New York, "Milton's Conception of Satan" (excused); A. T. Davis, New Jersey, "The Significance of the Individual"; G. D. Edwards, Pennsylvania, "The Spirit of the Age" (excused); C. S. Havens, New Jersey, "Dogma and Policy" (excused); G. B. Wales, Maryland, "Realism in Literature"; E. James Patterson, New Jersey, "A Sermon in Stone"; J. R. Swayne, New Jersey, "A Plea for Enthusiasm" (excused); Donald McCall, "The Lesson of the Hour."

Fellowships and prizes were as follows:

The Chancellor Green mental science fellowship, J. W. L. Jones of New Jersey; the classical fellowship, C. A. Robinson of New York; class of 1850, experimental science fellowship, W. S. Thompson of Pennsylvania; the J. S. K. mathematical fellowship, P. E. Robbins of New Jersey; the Boudinot historical fellowship, C. M. Cartwright of Ohio; the Boudinot fellowship in modern languages, G. M. Priest of Kentucky; the E. M. Biological fellowship, V. Bahlgreen of New Jersey; the Alexander Guthrie McCosh prize, B. W. M. Sykes of New Jersey; the Lynde debate prizes, first, B. W. M. Sykes of New Jersey; second, D. McCall of New York; third, C. R. Watson of Egypt; the class of 1859 prize, B. W. M. Sykes of New Jersey; the Lyman H. Atwater prize in political economy, J. A. Murray of New York; the Frederick Bernard White prize in architecture, B. W. M. Sykes of New Jersey; the Theodore Cuyler prize in economics, C. M. Cartwright of Ohio; the class of 1869, prize in ethics, Horace Day of Pennsylvania; the junior orator medals, first, H. E. White of New York; second, R. H. Carter of Pennsylvania; third, A. C. Imbrie of New York; fourth, W. H. Butler of New York; the MacLean prize, B. L. Hirshfield of Ohio; the Dickinson prize, J. F. Crawford of Syria, honorable mention to W. M. Urban of Pennsylvania; the Thomas B. Wanamaker prize in English, C. A. McNulty of New Jersey; the class of 1801 prize in mathematics, A. H. Lybyer of Indiana; the Francis Biddle sophomore essay prize, E. S. Worcester of Vermont; the class of 1877 university fellowship in biology, F. C. Saulmier of New Jersey; the George Potts' Bible prizes, first, R. B. Jack of Pennsylvania; second, E. F. Keigwin of Delaware; the C. O. Jolins prize in American political history, C. W. Cherry of Pennsylvania; the class of 1870 junior English prize, J. T. Faris of Pennsylvania; the class of 1870 sophomore English prize, F. W. Lostscher of Iowa, with honorable mention of J. M. Trout of Delaware; the class of 1870 Anglo-Saxon prize, H. B. Master of Pennsylvania; the James Gordon Bennett prize, S. R. Yarrow of Massachusetts; prize in histology, R. J. Wadhams of Pennsylvania.

Honorary degrees were announced as follows:

A. M.—Austin Flint Jr., New Jersey.

Ph. D.—William H. Brace, New Jersey; Edwin N. Hopkins, Kansas; Alfred P. Dennis, Maryland; C. W. Hodge, New York; L. B. Semple, Pennsylvania.

D. D.—The Rev. Joseph Potter, Persia; the Rev. Pleasant Hunter Jr., Minnesota.

LL. D.—Alfred A. Woodhull, U. S. A.; the Rev. Howard Osgood, D. D., New York; Abraham Van Fleet, New Jersey.

PROF. HERRON SPRINGS A SURPRISE.

Address at the University of Nebraska Arouses Gov. Crounse's Opposition.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 13.—[Special.]—The 1,500 students at the State University of Nebraska closed a week of busy work with the commencement exercises today. There were graduated 7 of the second degree, 27 in the law department, 34 bachelors of art, 13 bachelors of science, and 11 commissions were issued in the military department. The commencement orator was Prof. George Herron of Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., and his topic was "A New Political Vision." He startled the audience when he said:

We Americans have not a democracy yet. We do not select, we elect our representatives. Our American Senate of today is forcibly reminding us of the court of Louis XVI. We cannot any more stop with the progress of democracy where it is now than we can take the race back to the Garden of Eden. In a pure democracy the people will be their own legislators. Under the Christian state will be the organized economy of the people. The producer is God's co-laborer. Either the principle of competition must come to an end or Christianity. The wage system is fundamentally a slave system, whether wages be just or unjust. There are ten middlemen between the producer and consumer where only one is needed. The most honored members of society today are its parasites. The evils of today are nowhere greater than in the speculation of land. Speculation in land is a crime against the nation and a blasphemy against God.

The sensation was increased later when Gov. Crounse, who presented the diplomas to the graduates, departed from his part of the program to express his disapproval of the position taken by Prof. Herron and to argue against it.

HONORS WON BY GIRLS AT VASSAR.

Interesting Program Marks the Close of the College Year.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 13.—[Special.]—The twenty-eighth commencement at Vassar College took place today. President Taylor presided. The following program was presented:

"An Insurance of Literary Evolution," Mary Blanche Mumford; "Relief for the unemployed," Caroline Coman; "Scottish and Negro Songs," Alice Sarah Hussey; "Angels, Ever Bright and Fair," (Handel), Ada Lombard Latimer; "Shakspeare's Fatalism," Elizabeth Hazelton Haight; "The Half Is Better than the Whole," Emeline Barstow Bartlett; "Philosophy and Natural Selection," Mary Margaret McAuley.

A larger percentage of '94 has had honor girls than any previous class under the present system. Out of the number graduated, sixteen were awarded honors on the basis of their standing throughout the course, Misses Elizabeth M. Andrews, Elizabeth B. Barnes, Emeline B. Bartlett, Florence Becreod, Caroline Coman, Julette Goly, Elizabeth H. Haight, Mabel L. Hastings, Alice S. Hussey, Mary McAuley, Mary B. Mumford, Agiem Myers, Lizzie H. Patten, Helen M. Slade, Katharine M. Utter, and Emilie L. Wells were the winners of honors. President Taylor announced at the meeting of trustees that a chair of philosophy has been founded. The department of physics and chemistry has been divided. A fellowship in Greek, the President said, has been awarded to Miss Emeline Bartlett, '94, who will study at the University of Chicago. President Taylor spoke highly of Miss Bartlett's work. Miss Bartlett won distinction by gaining the first scholarship offered by the Students' Aid Society for general competition and again by her acting of King Creon in "Antigone."

Over 200 applications for entrance next fall are already registered and the college has only 100 rooms at its disposal. Besides the graduates in the classical course there were two candidates for the second degree in arts, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Black, '78, and Miss Mary Rawson Botsford, '78; one for the diploma of the school of painting, Miss Harriet Comstock Shattuck; and seven for the diploma of the school of music, Misses Alice B. Cork, Mary E. V. D. Doughty, Caroline M. Ferris, Jessie L. McDonald, Maud L. Sanders, Mary J. Wiethan, and Alice L. Worthington.

CLOSES HIS SERVICE OF FIFTY YEARS.

Dr. Drisler Resigns at Columbia College—Commencement Exercises.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The annual commencement of Columbia College and its university schools was held this evening at Carnegie Music Hall. The exercises were of unusual interest, not only from the fact that a large number of students received degrees, but also because it was the occasion of Dr. Drisler's formal resignation from active work in the college. Dr. Drisler has been actively connected with Columbia for fifty years. A volume was presented to Dr. Drisler, containing a large number of essays on the classics by men who have studied under him and have since gained prominence in classical work. The second honor conferred on him was a presentation of a large gold medal by the trustees. President Seth Low delivered the address to the students and conferred the degrees, of which between 300 and 400 degrees were conferred, a larger number than in any other year of Columbia's history. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Nikola Tesla, who has created such a revolution in science by his electrical discoveries. George S. Hill of the naval observatory at Washington and one of the compilers of the nautical almanac received an honorary LL. D.

NATION WEAK ON THE SEACOASTS.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo Addresses War College Graduates.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 13.—The commencement exercises of the United States War College on Coasters Harbor Island opened in the college hall at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo delivered the opening address. His speech was in part as follows:

The only hope of military or political domination in this continent from Europe would come from the dissolution of the Union as a result of peaceful or of forcible secession. Our Achilles' heel is at the water's edge. A million men on shore, were they ever so brave and armed, could not prevent the tremendous and certain destruction that would be wrought by an explosion of a monster shell filled with high explosives in one of our cities fired from the great guns of a battleship lying safely beyond the range of our nearest fort.

PRIZES TO NORTHWESTERN CADETS.

Gold and Silver Medals, a Scholarship, and Brevet Commissions Awarded.

The military maneuvers of the Northwestern Military Academy Cadets of Highland Park took place yesterday on the academy grounds. The saber drill was in command of Capt. W. B. Stokes of Chicago. The company drill was in command of Capt. Dean of Chicago. The competitive drill for the gold medal was warmly contested, the judges being Capt. George F. Cooke and Lieut. F. B. McKinna, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A. Sergt. Cook was declared the winner. The battalion drill, in command of Maj. R. P. Davidson, the Commandant, showed careful training and at its close the medals and State military commissions were presented. Prize men were Cadet Telfer, gold medal for deportment; Cadet Isaacs second; Declamation medal, silver, Cadet Lomax; Cadet Isaacs second. Drill medal, gold, Cadet Sergt. Cook; Sergt. Stokes second. Gold scholarship medal, Cadet Isaacs; Cadet Lieut. Dean second. Silver medal for best essay, Lieut. Dean of Chicago first; Sergt. Cook second. Penmanship, silver medal, Cadet John Williams; Cadet Schmook second. For best written page, Cadet Stanley; Cadet Sergt. Measure second. Orthography. Cadet Lieut. Dean first; Lieut. Dixon second. Scholarship in Wheaton College awarded by the college for the highest average in scholarship in the senior class, Lieut. Dean first; Lieut. Dixon second. The State commissions as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Illinois National Guard were presented to the senior class by the Commandant. Cadet Isoon, who came out so well, is an Indian from Washington.

Northwestern Alumni Hear Reports.

The annual business meeting of the Alumni of Northwestern University was held yesterday. President John M. Dandy in his report made special mention of the marvelous record of the baseball team in winning fourteen consecutive games. The Treasurer's report showed the association to be free from debt. E. L. Shuman, the historian, made a brief report of the work done in compiling the new catalogue. James T. Hatfield, '83, Frank M. Bristol, '77, and Ada M. Townsend, '89, were elected trustees for three years.

Northwestern Commencements Tonight.

Commencement exercises of the College of Liberal Arts, the Law School, the Woman's Medical School, and the School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University will be held in the Auditorium tonight. Bishop Galloway of Mississippi will deliver an address.

HE IS INDORSED BY HIS NEIGHBORS.

D. H. Kochersperger Assured of the Support of Thirty-second Ward Republicans.

There was a largely attended meeting at Axford's Hall in the Thirty-second Ward last evening in the interest of D. H. Kochersperger, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Treasurer. C. L. Hammond presided and among the business-men present were R. S. Critchell, Adolph Nathan, Charles Counselman, J. R. Beasley, John S. Hale, D. A. Pearce, R. Z. Herrick, Robert Thatcher, W. D. Hamilton, B. F. Head, Charles T. Farson, Dr. Wright, and John Martin.

A resolution was passed expressing it as the sense of the meeting that all just means should be used to elect a delegation from the ward that will endeavor to secure the nomination of Mr. Kochersperger. Speeches were made by A. R. Clark, Ald. Mann, F. A. Herring, D. H. Kochersperger, George F. Morgan, ex-Ald. Kinney, W. C. Amos, and others. Ald. Mann said the ward ought to stand by Mr. Kochersperger; that he was a resident of the ward and a good man. He spoke well of Mr. Raymond, but said there was but one course for the Thirty-second Ward to pursue.

There were loud cries for Mr. Kochersperger. He referred to the attack made upon him that he had only lived in the ward fourteen months, and pointed out that he held large property interests in the ward for many years. Mr. Kochersperger's speech was heartily received. W. H. Rand sent a letter strongly indorsing Mr. Kockersperger.

At a meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican club S. W. Riderburg was indorsed for County Clerk.

DECIDE MR. MOLONEY DOES NOT KNOW.

Women Will Make a Fight to Vote for University Trustees.

The Executive committee of the Equal Suffrage Association of Illinois met yesterday at the Palmer House and discussed the question of whether the women of the State will be allowed to vote this fall at the election for Trustees of the State University. There were present Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, President of the association; Mrs. R. M. Atchison of Evanston, Mrs. C. A. Johnson of Rockford, Mrs. Agnes Willey of Aurora, and Mrs. C. W. McCullagh of Chicago. The committee discussed the opinion of Attorney-General Moloney that women cannot vote for trustees because the university is not a school within the meaning of the statute permitting female suffrage when school officers are to be elected. The committee decided to recommend to the members of the association and the women of the State that the opinion of Supt. Raab be followed rather than that of Mr. Moloney. Mr. Raab, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, has sent out to all the teachers of the State a bulletin assuring them that they can vote for the trustees. It was also decided to send delegates to the Democratic and Republican State conventions asking that women be nominated for trustees.

FINANCES OF THE COLUMBIAN SHOW.

The Auditor's Report Shows Total Expenditures to Date of $27,245,566.

The Auditor's report of the finances of the Columbian Exposition up to May 31 has been issued by Charles V. Barrington, Acting Auditor. It shows that the total expenditures to date have been $27,245,566. The condensed balance sheet shows net assets of $1,457,892 and liabilities of $17,167. Of the assets $1,211,721 were at the date of the report immediately available. Assets amounting to $263,338 are reported as available in the future. In the detailed statement of expenditures the largest item is of course for construction. This is $18,781,257. The item of police protection comes next. It absorbed $1,370,155. The operating expenses were $1,258,597. The rapid reduction which has been made in the great staff of employés is shown. In May the regiment had dwindled to sixty-nine persons. The probable collections accounts of outstanding concessions and other accounts are figured at $90,000. In the estimated liabilities and assets the claims in the hands of Solicitor-General Walker for adjustment are not considered.

DECOY LETTER WAS NOT IN THE MAILS.

Judge Grosscup Frees a Letter Carrier, Giving Some Peculiar Reasons.

Judge Grosscup rendered a decision yesterday which will make it more difficult for the postoffice inspectors to obtain evidence against violators of the postal laws. It was in the case of James Palmer, a letter carrier, who was charged with stealing from the mails. The court decided that a test or decoy letter which was used to entrap Palmer was not in the mails in the legal sense, at the time it was alleged to have been taken by the carrier. The jury was instructed to bring in a verdict of not guilty, and Palmer became a free man.

SMOKE PROBLEM SAID TO BE SOLVED.

Public Test to Be Made of Petroleum for Fuel for Tugs.

A public test will be made Saturday afternoon of petroleum as a fuel for tugs. The tug Blackball No. 2 of the Vessel Owners' Towing company has been fitted out for the test. Smoke Inspector Adams says she private tests have exceeded the hopes of the department. The tug has been in service for five hours at a time, has made no smoke during that time, has kept up steam and has been run at an expense much less than when coal was used. Mr. Adams has begun seventy-five more suits against violators of the smoke ordinance.

OUT OF THEIR CELLS.

THE COFFINS TO BE RELEASED PENDING AN APPEAL.

Justice Harlan Grants a Writ of Error in the Case of the Indianapolis Bank Wreckers—Ex-Attorney-General Miller Tells the Court the Indictment Never Should Have Been Found and the Sentence Is Excessive—Attorney Kern Says There Is No Vital Error in the Record.

Justice Harlan yesterday sitting as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court granted a petition for a writ of error in the cases of Frank A. and Percival Coffin, who were convicted a short time ago in connection with the wrecking of the Indianapolis National Bank and sentenced to serve ten and five years respectively in the Northern Indiana Penitentiary. The effect of Justice Harlan's action is to give the men their liberty pending a decision of their cases by the United States Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at $25,000 for Frank Coffin and $12,500 for Percival. The convicted men will be brought into court at Indianapolis Friday.

Ex-Attorney-General Miller and Ferdinand Winter, counsel for the Coffins, and John W. Kern, special Assistant United States Attorney, appeared before Justice Harlan yesterday morning and opened the case with a review of its main points. He had not proceeded far, however, before Justice Harlan asked for particulars in regard to the errors upon which the appeal to the Supreme Court was sought. Mr. Miller replied that many errors were alleged, and then Justice Harlan asked Attorney Kern if it was his contention that no question of law arose in the records. The attorney replied that he did not assume such a contention, but was prepared to assert that no vital error existed to warrant interference of the courts.

"Do you contend that there is no ground for argument?" asked Justice Harlan.

The District-Attorney was not willing to admit this, and said he believed that there were no adequate grounds upon which the application for an appeal could be based, while at the same time he did not care to make any imputation upon the good faith of the attorneys for the other side. Mr. Miller said there was not a good count in the entire indictment. It contained nothing implicating the Coffins, and did not even say that Haughey was President of the bank in the wrecking of which the petitioners were charged with being concerned.

Turning to Mr. Kern Justice Harlan said: "Unless you are prepared to say that there is nothing in this case then it is not worth while to go into argument concerning it." The attorney replied that he was not prepared to take such a ground, and Justice Harlan asked for the bill of exceptions. Mr. Miller made a formal petition for a writ of error, asking that it be declared to operate as a supersedeas and that bail be allowed to the petitioners. The petition was granted.

In asking that bail be required in small amount Mr. Miller said: "From the moment that the Indianapolis banks failed in 1893 to the rendering of the verdict two weeks ago these men were at large, each on $5,000 bail. There was no suggestion of the forfeiture of that amount. Not only that, but after the trial had actually commenced an attempt to bribe the jurors came to the knowledge of the chief defendant. Without delaying a moment he brought the matter to the attention of his counsel, who brought it to the attention of the court. The juror concerned was sent to the penitentiary on the testimony of our client and the man responsible for the tampering was put under bail and has fled the country. That's the kind of bad men our clients are. These men were running the biggest cabinetmaking concern in the country. They needed large capital. They borrowed more money than they should have borrowed. There is no doubt about that. They expected to pay it back. There is no doubt about that. Their debt to the bank was about all they owed. The entire assets of the company are in the hands of the receiver of the bank, yet the President of this bank and his son borrowed from the funds of the bank $400,000 for outside interests in which they were engaged, the assets of which will not amount to $50,000. Yet our clients, or one of them, is given ten years for folding and abetting the President in the alleged misuse of the funds, while the President is given but six years."

Justice Harlan, however, said: "We ought not to put the bail below what it was before. The petition is granted. Let the writ of error issue and let it operate as a supersedeas. Let F. A. Coffin give bond in $25,000 and Percival Coffin in $12,500."

GAME WARDEN HAS A FIGHT ON HAND.

He Is Going to Princeton to Break Up a Gang of Law-Defiers.

Charles H. Blow, chief game warden of Illinois, arrived in the city yesterday after several weeks active campaigning against the professional fishermen in the central and southern sections of the State who have so long defied the game and fish laws and continued the use of nets and dynamite. Mr. Blow reports the depredations worse than ever. He says they have become so bold as to defy him openly and to threaten the life of any official who dares to interfere with them. Mr. Blow has been ducked in the river twice by having his boat upset; has been shot at a dozen times, and was once waylaid and severely beaten by men whose arrest he had caused for seining bass during the spawning season. Mr. Blow today will go to Princeton with a number of deputies to capture some flagrant offenders. A fight is looked for.

RECEIVER FOR INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Attorney-General Moloney Commences Chancery Proceedings.

Attorney-General Moloney yesterday began chancery proceedings in Judge Windes' court for the appointment of a receiver for the Continental Investment and Loan Society. The suit is filed at the instance of State Auditor Gore. According to his representations the society is insolvent, making Jan. 12 the following showing: Liabilities, $216,315; assets, $181,515. The deficit was caused by the lavish disbursement of moneys, the court is informed, for, while the "total earnings" of the society only amounted to $25,000, the total of expenditure was $60,000. Upon further investigation Mr. Gore says there was a shrinkage in the value of real estate mortgaged with the society to secure loans to the extent of $8,500.

PROF. CHARLES ORCHARDSON'S FORTUNE

By the Death of His Aged Wife He Receives a Bequest of a Half Million.

Prof. Charles Orchardson, the spiritualist, is today materially better off because of the death of Minerva Merrick Orchardson, his 84-year-old wife, at Quincy Tuesday. He is named as sole heir to a fortune estimated at from $500,000 to $800,000. The marriage took place a year ago. The bride, Minerva Merrick, was known as a philanthropist and at the time of her marriage was thirty-two years the senior of the professor. She made him a present of $50,000 the day of the wedding. The Merrick estate is the largest in Adams County. The professor has been a spiritualist, Socialist, and clairvoyant. He is an artist and his paintings of Chicago's Mayors are now in the City Hall.

CLEANING THE THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

City Puts Teams at Work to Be Paid for by the Contractor.

Supt. Schofield of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning is now after Edward Prindiville, who has the contract for cleaning the alleys of the Thirty-second Ward. Many complaints of the slack way in which the work is being done in this ward have reached Mr. Schofield within the last two or three days and yesterday he placed fifteen city teams in the ward to help in the work along with the force worked by Prindiville. Under the terms of the contract Mr. Prindiville will be obliged to pay for these teams. Prindiville was in Mr. Schofield's office yesterday afternoon making strenuous objection to the arrangement, but was informed that unless he did the work himself he must pay for having some one else do it.

Rainmakers Fail in Iowa.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 13.—The Rock Island railway's rainmakers bombarded the skies at Pella and Ferry, Ia., today without success.

HE TELLS WHY HE KILLED M'KILLOP.

Calvin F. Keatley Confesses to the Murder of the Car Conductor.

Calvin F. Keatley, the father of Emily E. Keatley, was held to the Criminal Court by the Coroner's jury sitting at the inquest on the remains of Archibald McKillop yesterday. The action of the jury was based chiefly upon the father's confession that he shot the street railway conductor. Orlando W. Keatley, the brother of the girl, was exonerated from all blame, because of the oath made by the father that he was innocent of the crime. The young attorney was accordingly given his liberty, but it is probable he will be retaken on warrants sworn out by some friends of the dead man. Sergt. Archibald McKillop of the Englewood police, cousin and namesake of the conductor, declared last night that the evidence taken at the inquest implicated the son, and he would be arrested on a Justice warrant for the crime on which the father was held. The statement made by Mr. Keatley was a direct charge against McKillop, and he seemed to be confident that the sympathy of the jury would exonerate him. The adverse verdict evidently had no disturbing effect upon him, and he acted throughout as a man who believed he was justified in what he had done.

Calvin F. Keatley, the father of the girl, was then put on the stand, and said: "I learned Sunday afternoon the state of affairs between McKillop and my daughter. The time for their marriage had been set three or four times."

Upon a query from the Coroner he refused to say how he learned the fact. He said: "Last Monday I had information that McKillop was about to leave the city. By the last agreement their wedding had been set for today. I went to him and asked him to set a definite time when he would marry my daughter. In answer he made insulting remarks about my daughter. His reply fairly set me wild, and I guess in the excitement I must have shot him. I was walking along the street by his side at the time. No one except myself had any knowledge of the shooting. After shooting him I walked away. He had refused positively to set any time to marry my daughter."

After the father had made his statement the jury returned its verdict. A mittimus for the custody of Mr. Keatley was made out by Deputy Buckley and he was taken to the County Jail in company of Sergt. Plunkett of the Central Station.

THEY SEEK EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

Annual Meeting of the Building Association League at Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The fifth annual meeting of the Building Association League of Illinois was held here today with 100 delegates in attendance. President G. F. Pennfield's address dwelt on the case now pending in the Supreme Court, in which is involved the constitutionality of the act exempting building and loan associations from taxation. He took a gloomy view of the effect of industrial depression on the future of the associations. Papers were read by H. F. Cagwin, Joliet; D. C. Butts, Chicago; Joseph Ehrig, Englewood; E. P. Beach, Chicago; William Fries, Chicago; G. F. McNulty, Alton; Albert Barnes, Decatur. These officers were elected: G. F. Pennfield, President, Rockford; Julius Stern, First Vice-President, Chicago; George F. McNulty, Second Vice-President, Alton; Albert Barnes, Treasurer, Decatur; B. G. Vasen, Secretary, Quincy. The next meeting will be held in Rockford.

NO CONFIDENCE IN ELGIN QUOTATIONS.

Boston Butter Dealers Believe Prices Are Manipulated in the Illinois Town.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—The reliability of the prices of butter quoted every week at Elgin, Ill., by the Elgin Board of Trade is questioned by the trade at Chicago, New York, and Boston. Here are the views of several large dealers of this city:

Freeman J. Doe of Goss, Doe & Co.—I have lost confidence in the Elgin prices. I will make no more large contracts for Western creamery based on these prices. I shall look at Elgin until I can be sure there is no manipulation.

D. Warren Ellis of Ellis Bros.—I am dissatisfied with the way business has been done at Elgin for some time. I believe the market has been manipulated by the creamery men and by oleo people. At times the Elgin business looks to me like legal robbery.

John P. Hilton of Hilton Bros. & Co.—I never had confidence in Elgin prices. Have seen too much manipulations there.

GASOLINE AND GAS STOVE COMBINE.

Rumored Trust with a Capital of Ten Millions to Control the Industries.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—A report comes from New York that a combination of the gasoline and gas stove interests of the country has been affected and a trust formed with a capital of $10,000,000. It is said the plants of these two industries for the entire country have been bought or options are held by Emerson McMillan of New York, the capitalist and stockbroker and President of the Laclede Gaslight company of this city. It is supposed he is acting for a syndicate of which he is to be the chief executive.

Constitution for the Lawyers' Club.

The Lawyers' club of Chicago is an assured success. The second meeting, held at the Sherman House last night, was largely attended. The Committee on Constitution presented its report, which was adopted. All who have signed the preliminary lists are accepted as members; all others must be admitted by ballot. The election of officers will take place at the next meeting of the club Wednesday night, June 20, at the Sherman House. The Committee on Permanent Quarters reported that desirable rooms could be secured in the new Stock Exchange Building.

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For sale by THOS. WHITFIELD & CO., General Agents, 240 Wabash-av., and Dale & Sempill, cor. Madison and Clark-sts., and Auditorium Pharmacy, Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1894.—Proposals for furnishing school supplies will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m., Wednesday, June 27th, 1894. All bids are to be made for furnishing and delivering at the office of the Board not later than August 20th, 1894. Bids are desired on each article separately in the quantity required as well as on the entire bill, and must in each case be accompanied by samples marked by their price and the name of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids: 300 gross school pens; 50 gross penholders; 100 M 5½-inch best German slate pencils; 40 M lead pencils; 100 gross crayon, assorted colors, high quality; 1,000 gross enameled school crayon; 100 dozen B. B. erasers; 6 M. prismatic rubber erasers; 1,500 school slates (single), 6x9 inches, cloth bound; 18 dozen rubber tipped blackboard pointers; 100 boxes of Bradley's word builders (long, narrow form); 50 boxes of educational toy money; 24 Gem pencil sharpeners; 300 dozen sand paper disks for Gem sharpeners; 5 gallons school mucilage (in quart bottles); 16 dozen 6-ounce empty mucilage bottles, with caps and brushes; 1 dozen 6-inch mounted globes, without meridian circles; 1,225 dozen Bradley's weaving mats and fringes as follows: 800 dozen (1099) 4½x4½; 200 dozen (1049) 6x7; 75 dozen (1061) 5x7; 75 dozen (1062) 5x7; 75 dozen (1064) 6x7; 125 packages of Bradley's parqueting paper as follows: 16 packages of each form, except half squares 6b; 800 boxes water colors, with two brushes for each box; 100 M sheets (in tabs of 100) examination paper, printed heading; 200 M sheets drawing paper; 400 M sheets quincy writing paper; 50 M lead pencil tablets (50 pages each); 15 M ink tablets (50 pages each); 10 M sheets of ruled music paper; 11 reams parchment drawing paper cut in various sizes for map drawing and color work. Specimens of the last seven named articles or any desired explanation may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education.

J. B. MORRISON,
Clerk Board of Education.

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Mrs. F. L. Inman, of Manton, W

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Persons leaving the city during the summer can have "The Tribune" forwarded to them to any place in the United States or Canada without extra charge. The address may be changed as often as desired.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894.

△

In the case of miners' strikes settlements do not always settle.

There appears to be a tremendous falling off in the output of Kansas Populists this year.

"Why did Croker go away?" asks the New York *World*. That is what the Lexow committee is trying to find out, with excellent prospects of success.

President Cleveland's indisposition is said to be the result of overeating and lack of exercise. Evidently the state of the country is not resting heavily on the Groverian mind.

It may be that the speech Senator Quay is delivering on the installment plan is in the nature of a contribution to the conscience fund. This will account for its great length.

Among the reasons why Judge Bonney was defeated in the Fourth Judicial District might be mentioned the fact that there are not as many Democrats in that locality—or anywhere else—as there used to be.

For purposes of holding a Democratic county convention a great deal of time, trouble, and perspiration might be saved by Mayor Hopkins merely assembling himself together, nominating the candidates, and attending to the transaction of such other business as might properly come before him.

Ex-Judge Prendergast eloquently protests now against the nomination of candidates for county offices by a midnight caucus of Democrats. But before November he will be found urging the election of the nominees of the midnight caucus with as much fervor and eloquence as he now displays in protest. There was one occasion when Mr. Prendergast's protest lasted until election day. But he was on the opposing ticket on that occasion. Since then he has returned to his allegiance to the Democratic party and nowadays serves as the spokesman of Mike McDonald's delegation in the Democratic convention. He generally protests too much, and few believe that the protests are earnest or sincere.

The New York stock market was active yesterday and advances were general throughout the trading list. The local market, with the exception of the interest shown in the Gas bonds and West Chicago stocks, was dull and featureless. Sterling rates were weak, and bankers' demand bills were quoted fractionally lower than Monday. Engagements of gold to the amount or $1,250,000 were reported. New York exchange was quoted at 75 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were active but weaker. Home and foreign crop advices were conflicting, cables were lower, and speculative holders inclined to sell. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed 1⅝ cents lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye easy, barley unchanged, flaxseed 3 cents higher, July pork 15 cents lower, and lard and ribs 7½ cents lower.

The Democratic platform scribe applauds his employer Hopkins for the "firm stand he has taken relative to grade crossings and for his compelling the corporations to pay for privileges conferred." Why did he fail to applaud the Mayor for his "firm stand" that the laws against gambling shall not be enforced, and indorse the policy of the city administration that "gaming-houses shall pay the ward collectors of the Democratic party for privileges conferred"? Why did he fail to congratulate the Mayor on the "ability and energy displayed" by him in assessing city, county, and Federal officers to fill the Democratic boodle and ballot-box stuffing fund? Why did not he voice the "thanks of the Democracy" to the city administration for the skill displayed in utilizing disorderly women as well as disorderly men as a source of revenue, and taxing the gambler and the wanton to buy the votes of tramps and loafers? Why return thanks for some things which have been done imperfectly or not at all and fail to return thanks for other things which are being done with determination and system? Probably because the abolition of grade crossing sounds well in a platform while the taxation of gamblers and sensuality does not. "Now do ye Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup and the platter, but your inward part is full of ravening and wickedness."

The Gas Inspector and his associates of the Committee on Resolutions of the Democratic county convention waxed quite indignant that the present system of township organization should be maintained, and they try to trace some connection between its maintenance and the effort to overthrow the gerrymander of the last Democratic Legislature. They affect to believe that if the Democrats control in the next General Assembly a consolidation of the townships can be brought about. The Gas Inspector and his associates on the committee are apparently ignorant of the fact that there is on the statute books of Illinois now an act providing for the consolidation of the towns of Chicago through the only means by which it can be accomplished—a vote of the people interested. If the Democratic committeemen will refer to Sec. 37 of the Township Act (Hurd's Revised Statutes) they will find the plan set forth. This enabling act was passed by a Republican Legislature. The people of Chicago have not availed themselves of it, probably because they do not want consolidation, not deeming it wise or prudent. If the Democrats now believe in consolidation they can have a vote on the question at the November election by presenting the necessary petition to the County Board. The Democratic resolution makers seldom know what they are talking about. They indulge in clap-trap phrases which have little meaning for them or anybody else.

REMARKABLE COOK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Col. Henry F. Donovan, the professional platform-writer of the local Democrats, was on hand with one of his peculiar productions at Tuesday's convention, which a committee accepted. It is interesting to see in his last platform a verification of the statement of the prophet of Israel that "the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib." Col. Donovan is City Gas Inspector. With the approval of Mayor Hopkins he draws a large salary for small work. It is not surprising, therefore, that his handiwork should contain fulsome eulogies of Hopkins, while it ignores both President Cleveland and Gov. Altgeld, the Democratic President and the Democratic Governor.

Were these acts of commission and omission due to the fawning servility of a convention composed chiefly of City Hall papsuckers and henchmen or have the Democrats of Cook County decided that Hopkins is a bigger man than the President or the Governor? There was a time, and not long ago, when they used to puff Cleveland as America's last, best hope. There was a time when they hankered mightily after Altgeld, believing that he would bring to them the German vote of the State. Are the great services of those leaders so soon forgot or disregarded? Is no leader worthy of praise but Hopkins?

It is easy to see why the gifted young inspector of gas and writer of platforms should bedaub Hopkins with fulsome adulation. It is not so easy to see why he and his committee should suppress the name of Cleveland and attempt to falsify current history. His committee said and the convention accepted after them, parrot-wise, "We denounce the Republican party for its constant efforts to demonetize silver."

The Republican party is not in power now, but the Democrats are. Any recent legislation which Mr. Donovan's committee may think anti-silver in its tendency is Democratic legislation. Did not the committee and convention know that fact?

These Cook County Democrats seemed to be against the stoppage of the silver monthly purchase last year. Have they forgotten that the stoppage was a Democratic measure, recommended and urged in a special message by a Democratic President, and passed by a two-thirds vote in a House two-thirds Democratic? McGann, Gollizier, and Durborow voted for it. Is this denunciation of Republicans an underhanded and sneaking way of attacking these Democratic Congressmen and Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic President?

Mr. Donovan's committee says that "the "Democratic party of the county reaffirms "its allegiance to the principles of the De- "mocracy of the Nation as enunciated in the "platform of 1892." Then the forgetful committee plunges in with: "We hail with "pleasure the action of the Democratic House "of Representatives in favor of an income "tax as a step in the direction of justice and "reform." The platform of 1892 does not indorse an income tax. It is not a principle of the National Democracy and never was. It is to be found only in the platforms of the Populists and the Socialists. It was stolen from that source.

Its indorsement by Donovan's committee shows that they want to get for the local candidates of his party the support of the members of those two crank factions in this city. And if there are Socialists or Populists who think 2 per cent is too little tax on incomes they hasten to assure them that this 2 per cent tax is but "a *first* step" in the direction of a high progressive income tax which will confiscate accumulated capital and the wage fund in the name of "justice and reform."

There are several thousand Democrats in this city who will not take kindly to the Gas Inspector's first step in the way of income tax confiscation. There are members of the Iroquois club and other Democrats who do not believe in the policy or justice of enacting an odious war tax in a time of profound peace in order to please Socialists and Populists and to fool workingmen. For the latter will be fooled greatly if they believe that they will be benefited by a law which will cripple their employers and deplete the wage fund, and thus paralyze industry.

And, finally, the wise inspector, the profound student of the financial and economic history of his country, announces that "the "present deplorable industrial and commercial conditions are the direct result of the "tariff legislation of the Republican party."

Keen-sighted inspector! For sixteen years preceding '94 the country grew steadily in prosperity under a Republican protective tariff policy. The growth was steady and not spasmodic, wages constantly became better, and employment was brisk. The Republicans were defeated eighteen months ago upon Democratic promises of high wages and cheaper goods. The overthrow of the Republican tariff policy was menaced, and, as a consequence, business was paralyzed and hard times set in, the existence of which not even Donovan ventures to deny. And yet the local Democratic platform has the amazing hardihood to lay the responsibility of the business disaster to the country to the operations of protection, which caused a whole generation of marvelous prosperity.

A reckless platform like this may tickle the vanity of Hopkins. It may please the men who hunger after other people's property. It may deceive those ignoramuses of the Democracy who read only their party platforms and the proceedings of party conventions. But is there an intelligent man who can be duped by its defiant falsehoods and its shameless perversions?

THEY WANT HIGHER TAXATION.

The Cook County platform has this plank in favor of higher city and county taxation:

We denounce the present system of township organization within the City of Chicago as an outrage on our citizens and a menace to good government. We demand the abolition of township lines inside the limits of the great municipality which is the metropolis of the West, and favor a fair adjustment of local taxation, believing this reform can be best brought about by the consolidation of the various Assessors' offices into one. Thus believing, we turn to the Legislature for relief.

Do the taxpayers know what the English of that fair-seeming phrase is? It is "higher taxes." Not for public improvements, however, and the public welfare, but to have a larger salary fund so that there may be more offices at the disposal of the Mayor for taxeaters and more fat jobs for the henchmen who are loyal to the Chicago Tammany. If the taxes were doubled would the streets be cleaner, the scavenger service more efficient, and the public health better cared for? No, but there would be more than twice as many clerks, inspectors, deputy officers, sub-deputy officers, and lazy jacks-in-office than there are now. More taxes mean a larger officeholding class. The people are not petitioning for higher taxes. They are not asking for the abolition of Town Assessors and the election of a City Assessor who would make assessments as high as the Democratic Tammany city bosses ordered him. The lower an Assessor makes his assessment the more popular he is with the property-owners, which shows the popular feeling. Every man knows that for ordinary city purposes he cannot be taxed by law more than 2 per cent or for county purposes 75 cents on the $100. He knows that if his assessment were raised to its full cash value, instead of being a sixth of it, the Aldermen would appropriate enough to make it necessary for him to pay 2 per cent on that full cash value, or six times what he does now. He knows that whether that amount of money were needed or not it would be collected and squandered on tax-eaters. He knows it would go to the blood-sucking leeches of the City Hall. He knows what the "fair adjustment of local taxation" is that the City Hall bosses want, and he is against it.

SILENCE ON THE SUGAR STEAL.

The Cook County Democrats, speaking through their most appropriate mouthpiece, the Gas Inspector, say:

We hail with pleasure the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in favor of an income tax as a step in the direction of justice and reform and as a blow at that infamous system which burdens the poor with the necessities of government while monopolies, trusts, and combines escape their just responsibilities.

"This is richness." An income tax is to be imposed which will produce forty millions. By the same law fifty millions is to be given in one year to the sugar trust by the solid vote of the Democratic Senate. That pet Democratic monopoly or combine is going to escape its "just responsibilities," for it will be allowed to filch from the people more than the income tax will produce in a year. This is to be a Democratic gift, not a Republican gift. Only one Democrat in the Senate has voted against it. Senator Palmer was not that one. Why did the Court-House ring platform fail to denounce that boodle scheme? Was it because the committee did not wish to hurt Senator Palmer's feelings? If the sugar schedule becomes a law the people of Chicago will pay over a million dollars extra for their sugar in the next year. Every dime of that million will go to the Democratic sugar trust and not a nickel of it to the Treasury of the General Government, which greatly needs the money. Yet the platform has not one word of denunciation of this stupendous Democratic robbery for the benefit of a greedy corporation whose owners live in New York. Why does the Cook County Democratic platform ignore the steal? Is it because the heart of every Democratic office-seekers' gathering throbs with passionate sympathy for boodlers and admiration for boodling? If there is any other reason, what is it? But there are a great many Democrats who do not depend on officeholding or tax-eating for a living. How do they like the failure of their party's platform to condemn the enormous sugar schedule steal? What respect can they have for such a convention or ticket?

WHERE DO THE OHIO REPUBLICANS STAND ON SILVER?

One of the planks of the platform adopted by the Ohio Republican convention last week reads as follows:

We favor bimetallism. Silver as well as gold is one of the great products of the United States. Its coinage and use as a circulating medium should be steadily maintained and constantly encouraged by the National Government; and we advocate such a policy as will by discriminating legislation or otherwise most speedily restore to silver its rightful place as a money metal.

What does this mean? Why were such vague and nebulous declarations as these put forth, which every Congressional candidate will be called on by the voters to interpret, and which each one may interpret differently? The convention should not have huddled together some conundrums and called them a platform.

"The coinage and use of silver must be maintained and encouraged." More silver is to be coined, then. But if so how much more and on what terms? Is the coinage to be free at the ratio of 16 to 1? Or is it to be limited and some other ratio adopted? If freely coined how is the gold parity to be preserved? The Republicans in Congress voted with substantial unanimity not to buy any more silver for fear lest the parity could not be preserved except by large sales of bonds for gold. Do the Ohio Republicans repudiate the course of those Congressmen? Or have they found some way of using unlimited silver without endangering the parity? If so, what is it? Why is it not explained in the platform or in a circular address?

The platform says that "the use of silver as a circulating medium should be constantly encouraged by the National Government." In what way? The convention suggested no method nor amount. Is the General Government every time it pays a creditor to force him to take silver instead of gold? Nothing could discredit silver more quickly. Are the public creditors who loaned to be compelled to accept silver on the 16 to 1 ratio?

What is this "discriminating legislation" which is spoken of in the platform? Who or what is to be "discriminated" against, and when or how? Is it intended to coin a large number of silver dollars which are worth intrinsically only 48 cents and then "discriminate" against pensioners and creditors by making them a legal tender after failing to keep them at a parity with gold, so that their purchasing power will be less than half their face?

If more 50 per cent silver is to be used as 100-cent dollars it will be necessary to have a larger stock of gold in the National Treasury to preserve the parity of the metals as money. To get that gold it will be necessary to sell bonds. By "discriminating legislation" did the Ohio Republican convention mean bond-issuing legislation? Did they mean that the government should have the option to redeem in gold or silver, or that a creditor of the government should have the option?

The Ohio Republican convention said they want silver restored to its "rightful place." What is its "rightful place"? We have over 600 millions of it circulating at par with gold. Is not that its rightful place? They want it restored by "discriminating legislation or otherwise." Restored to what or how? There is a vagueness about that "otherwise" which is discouraging to practical people. It leaves so much room for conjecture. It carries the impression that tricky officeseekers formulated the silver plank of the Ohio Republicans for the express purpose of deception.

All that can be got out of this machine-made platform is that its framers are in favor of doing something "for silver" which they cannot or dare not openly avow or explain. What is to be done or how it is to be done is not explained. Each candidate is at liberty to say what he pleases on the subject, and who can gainsay him? Was that the object of the platform-makers?

Why was such a boneless, bloodless, fleshless ghost as this put forth in the name and behalf of the great Buckeye State instead of a plain, intelligible declaration of sound money principles? It is not customary for Ohio Republican politicians to hide their thoughts in a fog of words. They seem just now to be trying to catch votes by vague and deceptive phraseology rather than to announce principles. They seem to be fishing for Populist suffrages by adopting a platform which may be twisted to indorsing free coinage and a slump to cheap money.

This weak duplicity never wins respect of honest minds. Now is the time for Republicans to speak out more boldly and clearly than ever before, not to palter and equivocate. This Ohio platform will plague its inventors before the campaign is over. It will make the party candidates apologists and explainers, disagreeing among themselves as to where their party stands on a vital issue. Cowardly trimmers framed the money plank of the Ohio platform.

FILL THE LAKE-FRONT POND.

The Common Council has referred to a committee and virtually pigeon-holed Ald. Madden's sagacious scheme for a Lake-Front park. While there may be a difference of opinion among members of the Council and citizens generally as to the feasibility or desirability of Ald. Madden's scheme and what shall be done with the ground now covered with water from Madison street to Park row, there should be no difference of opinion as to the absolute necessity of getting the water off from it.

This strip, one mile in length, running 1,250 feet eastward from the Illinois Central tracks and including not far from 160 acres, is now covered with water varying from eight to fourteen feet in depth. It is of no use to the city or anybody as it is. It is not navigable for loaded vessels and is unfit for anchorage except after much expensive dredging to deepen it.

The Supreme Court of the United States has said it belongs to the city. It has four or five times the area of the present park between Michigan boulevard and the tracks, and is half as large as Lincoln Park. Under the decision of the court the city can put this large area to any legitimate purpose, and a park is such, but whether the city utilizes it for that purpose or not, its first duty in the premises should be to fill it up, and then it can find a use for it afterwards. When the locality of the World's Fair was under discussion many were in favor of utilizing this area, and it was then estimated that it would cost two and a half or three millions of dollars to fill and properly to pile and wall it. Now there is an opportunity to get two or three million cubic yards of clay out of the drainage canal where it enters the South Branch. Under the contracts the excavators cannot pile this clay on canal property, but are allowed to take it out on the lake in scows and dump it where the water is fifty feet deep, and this they are doing. It is of no use there; on the other hand, it is only making more mud to be sucked up into the river during storms. It is infinitely better to utilize this earth for filling in the Lake-Front slip. No one can question that.

There are those who want this strip for business property. They would construct docks and use it for warehouses, lumber yards, and other commercial purposes, and then distribute merchandise by trucks and drays all over the First Ward, thus interfering with street cars and the various systems of public conveyance and absolutely ruining the whole ward west of the strip to the river. Others think that in this case the river should be closed, though there is ten or twelve times the dockage room on the river that there is along the Lake-Front pond, and the closing of the river would do hundreds of millions of damage. But whether this scheme were carried out or not, or whether Ald. Madden's scheme for a park were materialized or not, the first and absolutely essential thing to do is to fill up the pond. The scows would save a long distance, the material would cost nothing, and the filling could be done under city supervision. All that the city would have to do would be to lift the filling sufficiently with dredges so as to permit the scows to dump more. A few cents a yard would pay for the necessary elevation. Whatever use may be made of the filled up pond, the first thing to do is to fill it and then find a use afterwards. Why is the city delaying and dawdling about it and losing thousands upon thousands of yards of clay now dumped into the lake? Why is it not at work filling up the Lake-Front pond?

SILLY ST. LOUIS EX-REBEL DAMES.

A lot of ex-rebel old dames in St. Louis, known in the aggregate as the "Southern Woman's Historical Society," have declared over their tea caddies in favor of Cave, the sensational preacher of that city who recently made an egregiously silly spectacle of himself at the Richmond Confederate monument unveiling. These simple old grandmothers, with an assurance which would be ridiculous were it not for the conventional reverence one must have for age, have deliberately come forward and stated in a manifesto to the world just what the war was and what the respective sides were fighting for. It is a singular document even for old women or for old Southern women. It knocks logic into a cocked hat and tears facts to tatters, while their womanly emotions rampage round in a very riot of anarchy. It is what might have been expected of old women in St. Louis who are never more than half awake. They begin with thanking the Reverend Cave for breaking the "policy of silence," which they declare has not been "a shining success." Having broken their own silence with a characteristic outburst of garrulity, the old ladies further promulgated the following declaration and then went off to sleep again after adjusting their caps and frills:

Resolved, That we herewith present to the thinking people of the city a few indisputable facts on which the South will rest its cause in the calm confidence of winning the verdict:

First—That wars of conquest are per se wrong.

Second—And wars of defense are always right.

Third—That from the first to the last day of the war the North fought a war of conquest.

Fourth—That from the first to the last day of the war the South fought a war of defense.

Fifth—That the South from the first was eager for peace—prayed for peace.

Sixth—That the North's answer to its prayer was the army of 2,772,402 men to hurl on the South to kill, desolate, and conquer.

Seventh—That at no time did the South have half (if it had one-third) as many men to meet these merciless invaders.

Eighth—That in its four years' efforts to conquer the South the North used the enormous sum of $2,714,000,000. That in its efforts to resist conquest the South had no money, but it spent its heart's blood without stint. By these and other indisputable facts the South will be judged.

As a matter of fact there never were in the field present with their colors more than one-third this number of Union soldiers. The figures include home guards and short term enlistments and reënlistments, and the last calls for troops who never reached the front before the war ended, and it includes all the deserters and bounty jumpers who refused to fight.

Mr. Henry Watterson, himself an ex-rebel soldier, has sought to reason with these old women and to convince them that their assertion that the defense is always right and the attack is always wrong is ridiculous, since upon that basis of judgment all advances of civilization are wrong, all assaults of progress upon conservatism are wrong, the entire march of civilization against barbarism was wrong, and "before the great hereafter can make reparation to the South all of us must make reparation to the Indian." In fact there is no end to the possibilities of the ridiculous which might grow out of the dictum of these sleepy old women of the sleepy old Town of St. Louis who are engaged in conserving history bottom side upwards. If these were not particularly opinionated and somnolent old women, and if they did not take their naps and their tea in the sleepy City of St. Louis, which never yet has been fully awake, it might be possible to convince them that practically the North could not invade the South as it never yielded its claim upon that section; that the North was simply reasserting its authority in its own territory and resisting the attempt of a lot of American rebels to drive the Federal Government out of its own territory. To repossess its territory and to reassert its authority were the motives that led the North to come to the defense of the government.

Possibly no one will ever be able to convince these old women of St. Louis of their egregious folly, and that, as Mr. Watterson quite eloquently says: "All the people, North and South, stand on common ground. It is no longer a huddle of petty sovereignties divided by sectional lines, but a Nation held together not merely by legal hooks of steel, but by hearts and hands, which the dizzy eloquence of unbalanced minds can nowise shake, whether they preach the fanaticism of conquest or the fanaticism of revenge." As they grow older they probably will grow more foolish and more obstinate, but fortunately they do not represent public sentiment or the opinions of any people except a little teacup coterie of old ladies, who may be very sweet, very gentle, very good, and very handsome, but with all their sweetness, gentleness, goodness, and beauty are very simple, silly, tiresome creatures.

THEY ARE AGAINST COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Last week Congressman Tawney of Minnesota offered an arbitration bill, to apply to controversies between railroads doing an inter-State business and their employés. The bill provides that if a controversy arises either party to it may apply to the Circuit Court for an order to direct the other party to appear and answer. If the parties consent the court hears and determines. If they do not consent the court is to appoint a Board of Arbitration, it to select three of the members and the parties one each. The award of the board when confirmed by the court is to be its decree, and become conclusive. If a refusal to comply on the part of the company causes a strike it is to be made subject to heavy penalties. But if the company complies and the men do not it is declared to be a misdemeanor for two or more of the employés or for any outsiders to combine or conspire for the purpose of causing a strike.

One of the objections which has been raised to compulsory arbitration is that it could not be made effective as to both parties—that while the employer could be punished for a refusal to accept the award the employé could not be compelled to work and render acceptable service. This bill is an attempt to remove that objection by providing that if the men will not accept the wages fixed by the arbitrators it shall be a misdemeanor punishable in the United States courts for them or any heads of railway organizations to combine to get up a strike. This does not mean that the men cannot quit the service of the company, but does mean that they must not pretend to quit and then mob, maim, or murder others for filling their vacated places.

It is probably owing to this last provision, which would make strikes unlawful under certain circumstances, that the railway hands who would be affected by it are opposed to it. At Tuesday's session of the American Railway Union a resolution was adopted protesting against the passage of the Tawney arbitration bill. The "whereas" reads as follows:

A bill is now before Congress compelling the arbitration of all troubles arising between employés and employing railroad companies, and believing that the enactment of such laws is undemocratic and un-American, leading to despotism and a consolidation of government, which means the enslavement of the laboring masses of America.

There is no likelihood of the passage of this bill. The railroads may object to its provisions as strenuously as do the employés. They may prefer to keep the regulation of their business in their own hands and not turn it over to Boards of Arbitration or to courts. But this protest of the railway employés is an emphatic protest against compulsory arbitration as far as they are concerned. It indicates that they prefer the present strike methods, and think they can get more by adhering to them than an unbiased tribunal would be likely to give them. The strike as at present conducted involves entire communities, makes them eager for a settlement on any terms, and creates a strong pressure on employers to do something to put an end to the dispute. The ability to carry their point by damaging the interests of consumers and producers is an advantage the railroad employés do not wish to surrender to any Board of Arbitration.

SQUIRE'S RICHES MADE EASY.

Senator Squire of Washington has introduced a bill for the coinage of silver. It erroneously is described in the telegraphic dispatch as for *free* coinage, but it is open to all the objections which rightly led up to the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act. Mr. Squire proposes that the holders of silver bullion may sell it at the mint at its bullion value, receiving pay therefor in silver dollars, the difference to be retained by the government as a reserve fund and used in maintaining the parity of silver dollars in some way not explained; that the coinage of silver dollars shall not exceed four millions each month, and that it be discontinued when the aggregate of money in the country reaches $40 per capita, but be resumed when the circulation per capita falls below $40. As the Senator hails from a State which hardly produces enough silver to be worth talking about as a matter of national statistics, he must suppose the carrying out of his proposition would benefit the whole people by making them much richer than they now are. But if the amount of silver money in circulation last summer was so large in proportion to the protection accorded to it as to cause grave fears the parity could not be maintained, it hardly can be expected that Senator Squire's scheme would not cause a slump to the silver monometallic basis. Then each dollar would have a buying power of but 48 cents of present money, and the whole $40 per capita would have a purchasing power of but about $19 per head of population, so that after taking on a billion more silver dollars the average citizen would have $6 less in effective money for doing business than the $25 he has now.

This is one of the simple lessons in money which Senator Squire of Washington seems not to have learned—viz.: the total effective buying power of the money in the Nation depends upon what each unit of the money is worth in exchange for other products. Is he aware that the only practical difference between nothing and money is how much buying power the money has more than nothing, and that the less the purchasing power the more nearly does the "money" approach to the value of so much chaff or sawdust? Possibly he would reply in the affirmative if the question were put to him directly, but he does not seem to have thought about the matter previous to springing upon the public his absurd proposition to load the people down with so much half-value money that the token half of the face value would have to disappear because of utter inability to redeem. The fact simply tends to show how little of mental power and fiscal information is necessary to a Senator of the United States nowadays.

And Mr. Squire has omitted to say how his proposed $40 per capita of silver should be got into the hands of the people. Would he have it distributed broadcast gratuitously among them, or loan everybody $40; or must they *buy* it with labor or the products of labor? If the latter is his scheme then it would not help anybody, as any man or woman who has something of value to sell can now buy good 100 cent on the dollar money for it, and there is so much idle money in the banks that no benefit would be attained by adding to its volume or debasing its value. Before the gentleman from Washington presses further his plan for reforming the currency of America it might be well for him to ask himself the question how a half destruction of exchange values of money could enrich the people, or how they can obtain money without they buy it with property of equivalent market value, or borrow it without putting up satisfactory collaterals for its use and return to the lender.

Some of the Aldermen who are loudest in their condemnation of the Lake-Front Park nuisance are among those who obstructed Ald. Madden's resolutions last Monday evening. They are always objecting to improvements when their own special financial interests are concerned. Some of them too parade as reformers.

It was the most natural thing in the world for Croker to steal away.

In omitting all reference to Gov. Altgeld's administration the county Democratic platform as another insulting document which his Excellency should refrain from reading.

Sink the tunnels!

Far from the Madden crowd's ignoble strife, out to the Lake-Front Park the crowds will stray, when weary of the toils and frets of life—but there's that Ill. Cent. always in the way.

Recall the fact, gentle reader, that ten days or two weeks ago you were howling for warm weather.

A number of anonymous correspondents who call themselves Republicans have been sending letters to The Tribune and other papers attacking Mr. Samuel B. Raymond. One charge is that in obedience to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the Republicans of his district he voted in the Minneapolis National convention of the party two years ago for that great Republican leader, James G. Blaine, and not for Mr. Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Blaine has passed away since that time and Mr. Harrison was overwhelmingly defeated in the election of eighteen months ago. The incidents of the convention are matters of the past. That Mr. Raymond voted as he did was probably a commendable act. It was certainly dictated by patriotism, though it was against the letter of a snap resolution rushed through the State convention at Springfield without consideration or reflection. No fair or generous Republican is opposed to Mr. Raymond because of that vote, and the anonymous correspondents are in small business in referring to it. Mr. Raymond's competitor is being supported by Mr. Magerstadt and Mr. Lorimer, who also voted for Blaine in Minneapolis contrary to the letter of the hasty resolutions of the State convention, and they are exceedingly proud of their votes on that occasion. The anonymous correspondents should cease from troubling.

It was hot everywhere yesterday except in Chicago.

"Spunk," it appears, is on the free list. American spunk needs no protection from the imported article.

The *Evening Journal* seems to misapprehend the position of The Tribune in relation to the Treasurership nomination. The Tribune has not attempted to belittle Mr. Kochersperger's strength as a candidate or to reflect on his character as a gentleman and a Republican. It merely deprecated the attack made on his principal competitor from interested motives by an organ of which Mr. Kochersperger is part owner. The Tribune agrees with the *Journal* when it says:

"Between Mr. Raymond and Mr. Kochersperger the question hardly is not which is the weaker man before the people, but which is the stronger. There seems no way to decide this except to name the one with the greatest strength in the convention for the office he wishes and the other for Sheriff. By this course the party would secure two admirable candidates, and we would be able to leave the question of relative strength to the voters."

A similar course to that here outlined has been recommended by The Tribune, and the *Journal* ought to have taken note of the fact.

From the standpoint of the shorn Postmaster Hesing this warm weather is almost providential.

Candidate Peabody lives in Evanston, where the anti-cigaret ordinance does not apply. But he should remember that it applies in Bridgeport, where there is also strong objection to tan-colored shoes and soda water. They prefer a stronger beverage in that region, and do not take kindly to men who part their hair in the middle and smoke cigarets, either. Mr. Peabody is a nice young man, but he will hardly think so himself when the campaign is ended and he thinks of his political associations.

It is a beautiful dream, Ald. Madden. May it come true!

It is painful to notice there are some Democrats who are displeased with the results of Mayor Hopkins' convention.

If the Breckinridge campaign grows any hotter there will be powder ignited.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Miss Georgia L. Kober in her pianoforte recital in Auditorium Recital Hall last evening presented an excellently-arranged program with the assistance of William H. Sherwood and Max Karger. In the two groups of solo numbers selected for performance, as well as in the first movement of Schumann's A minor concerto, in which the orchestral part was undertaken on a second piano by her teacher, Mr. Sherwood, Miss Kober displayed finesse, refinement, and appreciation, indicating promise of still higher degree of attainment. McDowell's "Hexentanz," taken in too slow a tempo; William H. Sherwood's "Coy Maiden," and Moszkowski's Waltz, op. 34, No. 1, constituted the first of these groups, and the second, in which the pianist was decidedly at her best, comprised the "Pierrette" and "Serenade" of Chaminade, and Liszt's "Mephisto" waltz. Mr. Karger indicated at once the possession of excellent talent and of shortcomings needing of eradication, but it would have been wiser had he chosen some number, less likely to display so many of the latter than Wieniawski's "Faust" Fantaisie. The recital was under the auspices of the Chicago Conservatory.

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Manager Harry J. Powers of Hooley's Theater has donated 100 seats for "Charley's Aunt" to assist the fund for providing new clothing for the homeless children of Chicago. The seats will be turned over to Superintendent Daniels of the Waifs' Mission, who will conduct the sale. The clothing in question will be distributed to the waifs after the ceremony of their annual bath, which will be given as many as see fit to undergo that strange experience, June 27. Other theaters will probably also donate seats as an aid to the fund.

A letter from Manager Brooks received at McVicker's yesterday gives information that the rehearsals of "An American Heiress" by the new McVicker and Brooks Dramatic company are well under way in New York.

A concert will be given by the choir of St. James' Church, assisted by the parish orchestra, in Trinity English Lutheran Church, La Salle avenue and Elm street, this evening, for the benefit of the Emergency Hospital.

A concert given by the pupils of the Gottschalk Lyric School took place in Kimball Hall last evening. The program, miscellaneous in character, included demonstrations in solo and ensemble work.

IN A MINOR KEY.

It's an Ill Puff That Blows Nobody Good.

Banks—"Rivers, would you mind giving me one of your cigars?"

Rivers—"I shall be delighted, old fellow. Such a request, coming from a man as fastidious as you are, is a compliment."

Banks—"One will do. Thanks. I want to smoke it when the Assessor calls on me."

As She Remembered It.

"Children," said the superintendent of the South Side Sunday-school, "do you remember what is said of the lilies—how 'they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet'—will some boy or girl finish the quotation?"

And a dear little girl in a pink dress rose up and said;

"'Sullivan in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.'"

ASKED TO TAKE HOLD.

SOUTH PARK BOARD REQUESTED TO CONTROL TWO STREETS.

University of Chicago and South Side Property-Owners Desire Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets to Be Looked After by Commissioners in the Manner of Boulevards—The Board Declines to Act —Music in Jackson Park Next Sunday—Policemen Complain of Heavy Uniforms.

Judge D. L. Shorey, representing the University of Chicago and South Side property-owners, was before the South Park Board at the meeting yesterday and urged that the Commissioners join with property-owners in the improvement of Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets from Washington to Jackson Parks, and exercise the same control over the streets heretofore held by making them boulevards. The Commissioners said the experience of the board in assuming such control over streets touching and adjacent to the park boundaries had not been fruitful of the best results, and in this case they would prefer the property-owners on the streets should not consider the Park Commissioners as in any wise interested in any improvements they might think proper to make. Judge Shorey said the property-owners owned only one-half of the frontage and the Park Commissioners were legally responsible for the expense incurred in improving the remaining half, which joined the park property. The Commissioners declined to take that view. Owing to the absence of two of the Commissioners those present refused to give a final answer in the matter until all were present.

The request of the Field Columbian Museum trustees to be given the privilege of building on the park property a storehouse and workshop, in which to make repairs and keep duplicate materials belonging to the museum was refused, as the Commissioners said they had no surplus ground to give for the purpose.

A letter from Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central railroad company, was read relative to the proposed waterway through the Midway Plaisance. President Fish said the company would not stand any part of the expense incient to the construction of the viaduct where the waterway would cross the Illinois Central tracks, and inquires if the requested right of way is in lieu of the one granted the Park Commissioners heretofore. President Donnersberger said the board could not entertain for a moment the releasing of the right of way already secured, but, while expecting the company to give the park in addition the right of way for the proposed waterway 100 feet in width, it did not expect it to stand any part of the expense in providing for the proposed crossing.

F. L. Olmsted, who was instructed some time ago to propose plans and suggestions for the waterway, advised the board that he would be in this city within a few days to confer with them and the subengineer.

The bond of John R. Walsh, for $500,000, as Treasurer of the board, was accepted as approved by Judge Tuley. Fred M. Blount, Maurice Rosenfeld, and Andrew McNally are the Treasurer's sureties.

The Metropolitan Military Band, composed of forty musicians, was given permission to play in Jackson Park next Sunday, the music being given without expense to the Park Commissioners. The Commissioners doubted the feasibility of permitting music in the park to be paid for by outside subscriptions, but as the plan was indorsed by Charles L. Hutchinson, Edson Keith, and others the privilege was granted by way of experiment for one Sunday.

WEATHER TOO WARM FOR POLICE.

Desplaines Force Threatens to Strike Unless They Were Cooled.

There is considerable grumbling among the patrolmen of the police force because they are obliged to travel beat these sultry days in the heavy double-breasted coats which they wore all winter. Yesterday the day squad at the Desplaines Street Station refused to go out at all unless allowed to wear their light summer blouses. Lieut. Bowler finally succeeded in inducing them to do so, promising to see Chief Brennan about allowing the use of the summer blouse as soon as possible. "Let them strike if they want to," said Chief Brennan. "Let them strike. I am still trying to reduce the police force, and that would help me out of the difficulty. Joking aside, however, the order for the change from the winter to the summer uniform is usually given June 15. This year, on account of the warm weather, I should have been glad to issue it sooner if the department had been equipped throughout with the summer blouses. But, owing to the change in the uniform, many of the officers have not got their blouses from the tailor. I do not want half the force in one uniform and half in another. Tomorrow the Central squad will appear in the summer uniform and other squads will appear in them as soon as all have the uniform."

WAIT FOR A MORE DEFINITE PLAN.

Illinois Central Officials Will Not Discuss Madden's Scheme.

Illinois Central officials are not inclined to discuss the new Lake-Front Park project, outlined by Ald. Madden, until it has assumed more definite shape and been presented to them officially. Assistant Second Vice-President Charles A. Beck, who was the highest official in the city yesterday, said the feasibility of lowering the right of way and carrying the park over the tracks had not been considered by the company. He was personally in favor of beautif

PANAMA IN FLAMES.

THE ISTHMIAN CAPITAL THREATENED WITH DESTRUCTION.

In a Few Hours 225 Buildings Are Destroyed and the Fire Is Unchecked—Russia to Promote Commercial Relations with the United States—Miss Willard Sails for Home—Capital of Corea Captured by the Rebels—Revolutionists Agitating in Central America.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., June 13.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The city is on fire. The flames started in a low quarter of the town, between the public market and the old railway station, at 4:30 this afternoon, and at 7 o'clock this evening the police reported that 225 buildings had been destroyed.

A high wind, reaching almost a gale, has prevailed, spreading the flames which the firemen have been unable to check on any side. To add to the danger there is a scarcity of water. The flames are rapidly advancing to the heart of the city and the public market is in danger.

Thick showers of sparks and brands are falling throughout the district where the fire is burning, and thousands of persons are at work on roofs clearing off combustible material and pouring water on the heated walls. Streets leading from the burning district are choked with crowds of workers and spectators, and with families trying to drag their household goods to a place of safety. Families living near the burning quarter are panic stricken.

No estimate of the loss is yet possible. A vast quantity of merchandise in shops and in storage has been burned. The loss in private houses has been nearly as great. No less than $1,000,000 worth of property has been ruined, and much more badly damaged. The present estimates of the loss are between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000.

TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENTS.

Revolutionists Active in Spreading Discontent in Central America.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GUATEMALA, June 13.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Signs of revolutionary activity here are manifested in the circulation of printed documents calling on the people to reflect upon the fact that President Barrios made himself dictator, overthrowing the Legislature, and trampling on the Constitution; that Gutierrez, the new President of Salvador, Bonilla, the President of Honduras, and Zelaya, the President of Nicaragua, were not elected, but gained power through civil war and by aiding one another. It is noted that hardly anywhere in Central America is the will of the people respected. Dictators, calling themselves Presidents, hold the people down and enrich themselves by employing their absolute powers for selfish ends. The government is trying to suppress this flood of revolutionary literature.

TO EXTEND TRADE WITH AMERICA.

Russian Government Official Coming Here to Promote Commercial Relations.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—The Minister of Finance, M. Witte, is sending a high official of the government, M. Zabouguine, to China, Japan, Corea, and the United States, with instructions to inspect the chief ports of those countries, notably San Francisco, and to report upon the best means to be adopted with the view of promoting commercial relations with Russia. M. Zabouguine is especially commissioned to develop the closest possible relations with North America. The tour of the Russian official will last two years.

MISS WILLARD SAILS FOR HOME.

Lady Henry Somerset and Many Others Escort Her to the Teutonic.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, sailed for New York today with her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, on the Teutonic. Lady Henry Somerset escorted Miss Willard to Liverpool. Sixty members of the National Executive committee of the British Women's Temperance Association bade Miss Willard farewell at the London depot, singing "God Be with You Till We Meet Again." Lady Henry Somerset, previous to the departure of Miss Willard, said: "No woman ever received a more enthusiastic welcome in Great Britain or rendered more signal service to the various reforms associated with her name than Miss Willard. She has addressed two immense meetings in Queen's Hall, London, within a month and no gatherings attracted a larger number of intellectual, thoughtful people, who showed their warm appreciation of her abilities and devotion. Miss Willard leaves friends in all ranks whose universal desire is to have her come again soon. She received hundreds of farewell letters and many beautiful gifts as parting souvenirs. The rarest of these gifts was presented to Miss Willard by the officers of the National British Women's Temperance Association. It is an ancient, illuminated missal of the seventeenth century. The pages are adorned with copies from the best specimens of medieval art." Miss Willard's health has much improved, but her physician, Sir Benjamin Richardson, enjoins great caution against overtaxing her strength in routine work and in public speaking.

CAPITAL OF COREA FALLS.

The King Flees Before the Rebel Force—Foreign Troops Landed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SHANGHAI, June 13.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Seoul, the capital of Corea, has been captured by the rebels. The King is a refugee and foreign troops have been landed.

[The United States cruiser Baltimore was ordered to Chemulpo, Corea, ten days ago to protect the interests of American residents. The Baltimore reached that port in two days.]

DISAGREEABLE DAY AT PARIS.

Many Americans Arrive at the French Capital During Showers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 13.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The weather today was showery and dull. The thermometer ranged from 50° to 60.8°. At midnight the barometer registered 30 inches with the wind north-northwest.

The following Americans registered here today: A. Alexandre, William Greenlie, Isaac Kern, Edward Merritt, Mrs. and Miss Limpson, Mr. and Mrs. Blum, Mrs. Andree Mazzur, Mrs. Philip Kleeberg, Mr. Gordon, Lindheim Brothers, Emile C. Caendet, Isaac Smith, Samuel Weed and wife, Homer Lockwood, Will Harben, Daniel Beach, Mrs Dr. Dunlop, Miss Eckman, Mrs. Albert Henricks, Frank Norris, Theodore Sherwood, John French, W. and Miss Howells, P. Jennings and wife, Mrs. Marie, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Branwell, Louis Metzger, New York; J. Deloe, James Defebaugh and wife, Elizabeth Rowe, Chicago; J. Rich, Martha Herrick, Charles North, Mrs. George Kendall, Dr. Fox, Charles V. Everett, Arthur Hayer, Boston; William Coles, William Pearsall, Jersey City; Mrs. George Wells, Southbridge; John Hoagland, Mr. and Mrs. Wiener, J. Emsheimer, Burns brothers, Edward Foot, Brooklyn, Mrs. Rubles, Mrs. Peck, Katherine Peck, Milwaukee; James Douglas, Elmira.

TWENTY YEARS FOR PHRAYOT.

Siamese Mandarin Gets a Heavy Sentence for Killing a Frenchman.

BANGKOK, Siam, June 13.—Phrayot, the Mandarin accused of murdering M. Grosgurin, the French agent, was today sentenced by the Mixed Tribunal to twenty years imprisonment with hard labor. Phrayot was found guilty of culpable homicide and incendiarism. The judgment provides that the French Minister is to have the power of surveillance over the prisoner in order that there may not be any evasion of his sentence.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

Advices to the Marine Hospital Service Show the Plague Is Spreading.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Cholera seems to be spreading in Russia. A dispatch from St. Petersburg states the latest official bulletin shows 134 new cases and seventy-eight deaths during May at Warsaw and the other six Polish provinces. Advices received by the Marine Hospital service are that China and Turkey are also infected with this plague. By orders of the Russian Minister of the Interior both Canton and Hongkong have been declared to be unsafe as regards ships and passengers coming therefrom on account of the plague. According to the Russian Minister at Pekin the plague has broken out at Hongkong among the Chinese population, brought there from Canton. The mortality has been sixty-five deaths, but at present the disease has not spread to any great extent. Both ports in question are declared to have contaminated Turkey. In Villayet Sivas there were from April to May 442 deaths from cholera. Quarantine at Malta against Constantinople has been withdrawn. Passengers from there, however, are subject to sanitary supervision at their houses for two weeks. Cholera has been introduced into Galicia from Russia, where it has existed the entire winter, there being numerous cases in the Russian villages and on the Galician frontier. The United States Consul at Canton says: "The plague mentioned in my last report is yet making havoc among the natives in Canton and in various parts of the country. Mortality ranges from 25 to 75 per cent of persons attacked."

ABDUL AZIZ'S SOLDIERS RAIDING.

New Sultan of Morocco Going to Have a Hard Time to Rule.

TANGIER, June 13.—The troubles anticipated as a result of the death of Sultan Muley Hassan and the proclamation of his younger son, Abdul Aziz, as his successor, seems likely to be as serious as at first expected. The soldiers of Abdul Aziz are raiding the villages in the vicinity of their camp and thereby causing a bitter feeling among the tribesmen of the vicinity. In addition, a French courier has been attacked and wounded and the mail matter intended for the foreign residents in the interior, which he was carrying, has been stolen. The British gunboat Bramble has arrived. The Governor of Tangier has issued a decree inviting the Kabyles to come armed to the religious festival which is to be held this week. It is said that generally the population of the interior of Morocco is in favor of the succession of Abdul Aziz to the Sultanate. The Sultan left Rabat this afternoon for Fez, accompanied by a strong force of troops.

MADRID, June 13.—A treasury official is about to sail from Cadiz in a vessel carrying troops and artillery for Mazagan to obtain the first installment, £5,000,000, of the war indemnity, which Morocco is pledged to pay to Spain on account of the Melilla affair. The money is now in the hands of the Basha of Mazagan. The newspapers of Madrid blame the government for needless delay in collecting the money.

LORD COLERIDGE IS WEAKER.

Chief Justice of England Less Conscious and Losing Strength.

LONDON, June 13.—At 9:30 p. m. the physicians in attendance upon Lord Chief Justice Coleridge reported that he was less conscious and that his strength was again failing.

London Chamber of Commerce's Dinner.

The annual banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce was held at Fishmongers' Hall tonight. Sir Albert Rollit presided. The guests numbered 200 and included Sir William Harcourt, United States Ambassador Bayard, Mr. Mundella, Lord Charles Beresford, and Sir George Baden-Powell. Sir William Harcourt, in a speech in respect to the trade of the country, said the volume was undiminished, and that it was a marvel that the country had so safely emerged from the depression of 1893. Mr. Bayard responded to the toast to the diplomats. Comparing diplomacy past and present, Mr. Bayard dwelt upon the necessity of sincerity and good faith in international relations. The United States, like England, only wanted a fair field and no favor.

Thinking Part for the Earl.

The Earl of Jersey, British delegate to the intercolonial conference at Ottawa, and his associate, Mr. Mercer, leave for America today. They are instructed to listen to the proceedings and report, to speak after careful preparation and briefly, and to avoid expounding the theories.

American Under Arrest for Forgery.

An American named Eugene Corbett was remanded today at the Guildhall, charged with forging an order on the Bank of Scotland for a checkbook. The prisoner maintained that he had been duped and that he believed the signature to genuine.

REBELLION IN THE CAUCASUS.

Discovery of a Plot Will Cause Russia to Build a Railway Tunnel.

Moscow, June 13.—The seizure of an immense quantity of war munitions and military accouterments, stolen from government depots in a village in Southern Caucasus, has revealed a plan of rebellion aiming at Caucasian independence. In view of the difficulty of transporting troops to that region and the dissatisfied condition of the peasantry the government will immediately begin the construction of a railway tunnel through the principal Caucasian mountain chain.

"Lourdes" Not Put in the "Index."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 14.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The *Figaro* publishes this morning a dispatch from Rome stating that the report that M. Zola's "Lourdes" has been put in the "Index" is incorrect. A prelate who was interviewed by the correspondent of the *Figaro* said: "This is the first I have heard of it. The work is not yet published in book form. How could we condemn it? The formalities take a considerable time. Besides, 'Lourdes' is a story, and only the philosophical and doctrinal works concern us."

Seeks a Wife for the Khedive.

VIENNA, June 13.—The mother of the Khedive of Egypt has been in Constantinople a week. She carried with her a number of handsome presents for the Sultan's eldest daughter with a view of securing her as the wife of the Khedive. It is not likely she will gain the Sultan's consent to the union. There are conflicting reports in regard to the Khedive's movements connected with his matrimonial projects.

New Cabinet Formed at Rome.

ROME, June 13.—The newspapers of this city today confirm the report that the Cabinet reorganization has been completed by Sig. Boselli becoming Minister of Finances in place of Sig. Sonnino, who will have the portfolio of Minister of the Treasury. Sig. Damiani replaces Sig. Boselli as Minister of Husbandry. The new Cabinet will appear in Parliament tomorrow.

U. S. S. Newark at Gun Practice.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Tex., June 13.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The United States cruiser Newark is at Colonia for gun practice. Admiral Kirkland has transferred his flag to the Yantic and is proceeding to the Uruguay River. In expectation of the passage of the tariff bill there is a great demand for shipping with increasing rates.

Bismarck Unable to Travel.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, June 13.—Prince Bismarck's journey to his summer home at Varzin has been postponed for a few weeks. It is said the ex-Chancellor requires rest, but it is added his condition is not such as to cause any anxiety.

Twelve Hundred Houses Burned.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, June 13.—A fire at Yamagata, Province of Uzen, has destroyed 1,200 houses and thirteen people lost their lives during the conflagration.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL-ST., N. Y.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Lumber Vessels Gain a Point.

The lumber vessels which are on a strike against low rates, gained a point yesterday in the fight. Two charters were reported at an advance of 12½ cents per thousand feet, and it is thought that all the shippers will accept the advance in a few days and that lumber will move freely again. Thus far all the boats that have gone out for loads have been owned by the lumber mills.

Biggest Ore Cargo Ever Shipped.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—The largest cargo of ore ever afloat on the great lakes was taken from Ashland tonight. The steamer Merida took on 3,410 tons for Cleveland and eclipses all records in the history of lake navigation. The indication now is that this port will ship more ore during 1894 than any other port in the world.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain freights were flat at 1¼ cents for corn to Buffalo. Vesselmen who had been attempting to get 1½ found that it was impossible to get even 1¼, except for small lots. Charters: To Buffalo—Huribut, Clint, corn and oats. To Kingston—Topeka, corn, at 2½.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights were quiet on account of the large amount of tonnage under charter. Charters were: Oceanics, Chicago; Toltec, Mistec, Erie to Chicago, 45 cents; Selwyn, Eddy, Gould, Superior, 25 cents; Niko, Churchill, Milwaukee, 40 cents; Turner, Bay City, owners' account. Canal freights remain at 3 cents on wheat to New York.

Vessel Movements.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Bruce, Panther.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Arrived—Colonial.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Departed—Rosedale, Buffalo.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Cleared—Russia, Allegheny, Buffalo.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—Pittsburg, Duluth; Moran, Chicago.

ALPENA, Mich. — Arrived — Elgin, Blaine. Sailed—Danforth, Chicago.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Dunbar. Departed—Viking and consort.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Ohio, Sandusky, Ketcham, coal, Superior; Averell.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Ashland. Cleared—Tom Adams, Duluth; Pabst, Ashland.

WASHBURN, Wis.—Arrived—Scotia. Cleared—Lumber—New York and tow, Benton Harbor.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Hinton. Cleared—Grover, 130, Ashland; Watson, Buffalo.

CHIPPEWA, Ont.—Arrived—Two Wallaces, Henry Johnson, Helvetia. Cleared—John Owen, Marquette; Wade, Ashland.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Ludington, 7 a. m.; Mills, 11:30. Up—Penobscot, 11 last night; Henry Johnson, 3 p. m.; Shores, 5:30; Hickox, 7:30.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Kirby, Philip Minch. Cleared—Thomas Davidson, Escanaba; Siberia, Lenty, Superior; Doty, Marquette; City of Genoa, Two Harbors.

ASHLAND, Wis. — Arrived — Iosco, Missoula, Wadena, Plymouth. Cleared—Ore—Merida. Two Smiths, Martin, Iroquois, Fitzpatrick, Hope, Buffalo. Lumber—Ogarita, Cleveland.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Olwell, Arizona, Vega, Mather and consorts. Cleared—Bielman, wheat, Buffalo; Lelana, Unadilla, lumber, Tonawanda; Gogebec, Biwabik, Vulcan, ore; Tampa, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Tottee, Mistee, Gould. Cleared—coal—Clyde, Kent, Lackawanna, Chicago; Street, Duluth; Tempest, Sault; Newaygo, Checotah, Port Huron; Burton, Toledo, Light—Curtis, Marinette; Coffinberry, Paige, Duluth.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Kate Winslow, 2 p. m.; Pioneer, Pratt, Ash, 2:30; Nebraska, Japan, 3.

Down—Forbes and consort, 5:30; Monarch, 6; New York, 9:10. Wind south, light.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Langdon, 4:40 a. m.; Flower, 10; Wilbur, Tices, 3 p. m. Up—Pease, Planet, 11:30 last night; Gladstone and consort, 12; Alaska, 1:40 a. m.; Home, 3; Mead, 4; Conestoga, 6; Tacoma, 9; Fahlow and consort, 9:20; Gladiator and barges, 10:30; Manchester, S. C. Hall and consorts, 11:40; Crawford, Norman, 1 p. m.; Corsica, 1:40; Wilhelm and consorts, 2.

Up—Sitka and consorts, 4; Naiad, Jewett, 5:50; Williams, 6:20; Three Brothers, 8. Wind east; light; smoky.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—McGregor, Osceola, 10 last night; Sheldon and consort, 11; Williams and consorts, 4 a. m.; German, Mariposa, 7; Hiawatha consorts, 9; Mariska, 10; Specular, Magnetic, 11; Cherokee, Chippewa, Empire State, noon; Wallula, Georger, 1 p. m.; Fisk, Ford, 2; Bradley and consorts, 3; Gratwick, 5; Nimick, 6. Down—Eddy, 10 last night; Samuel Mitchell, 3 a. m.; Gilchrist, 4; John Mitchell, 5; Bannockburn, Griffin, 8; Louisiana, 9; Centurion, noon; Alberta, 1 p. m.; Lockwood, Arabian, 2; Choctaw, 3; Columbus, 4; William Chisholm, Castalia, 5.

Up—Glasgow and consorts, 7; Glengarry and consorts, 8; Carry, 9.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Cumberland, Alverson, Verona, 11; Flint, Genoa, 1 a. m.; Chicago, 3; Onoko, 3:30; Roman, 4; Manola, 4:30; Weed, 4:40; Outhwaite, Barr, 5; Green, Orr Son, Delaware, 5:30; Thompson, 6; Masaba, Devereux, 7; Andaste, Lycoming, 7:10; Mariuba, 7:20; Corona, 10:10; Maryland, 10:20; Hopkins, Uranus, Homer, 11; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 11:50; Marquette, 12:30 p. m.; Aurora, Adams, Case, 1:30; Weston consorts, Northwest, 2:30; Saxon, 3:40; Cadillac, 4; Saranac, 4:20; Cuba, 5; Thomas Wilson consorts, 5:10. Down—Schuylkill, 9:30 last night; Tom Adams, 10; Panther, Massasoit, Sawyer consorts, 1:30 a. m.; Australasia, Tasmania, Northwest, 6; North Star, 10; Bulgaria, 2 p. m.; Marina, Peck, 3; Gilbert, 3:30; Frontenac, 3:40; Pope, 3:50; Aztec, Zapotec, 4; Calvin consorts, 5; Whitney, Wayne, 5:30.

Up—Northwind, 5:40; Doty, Jeanette, 6:30; Juniata, 8:20; Germania, Case, 8:50; Hackett, Brown, 9; Boston, 9:30. Down—Pioneer, 6:10; Japan, 8:20; Pratt, Ash, 8:40; Nebraska, 9:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Langell Bors, Comstock, Deer Park; S. K. Martin, City of Chicago, Marinette; G. M. Filer, Gladstone; M. F. Butters, M. C. Neff, Menominee; Peshtigo, Leona; Hayward, Pequaming; M. Marshall, Ludington; Gifford, Traverse City. Coal—Manitowoc, D. M. Wilson, City of London, Jim Sheriffs, Buffalo. Sundries—Cayuga, Mohawk, Commodore, Susquehanna, Buffalo. Light—Olympia, South Chicago.

Cleared—Grain—Buffalo, Whitaker, Mercur, Chemung, Buffalo; Clarion, Erie; Haskell, Ogdensburg. Light—A. Mosher, S. K. Martin, Manistique; Annie Laura, Gladstone; Ottawa, M. Marshall, E. Buckley, Joys, Manistee; C. H. Starke, Rogers City; Marion, Cayuga, Buffalo; Parana, White & Friant, L'Anse; Sachem, York State, Alpena; M. F. Butters, Ludington; Peerless, Duluth; E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; City of Chicago, Marinette.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Great June sale of dresses—wrappers—waists. Lower prices, and a wider range of them—handsomer styles and more of them—than the widest search will reveal. If a question ever existed as to where the richest styles and rarest values are offered, this sale will settle it.

Dresses—Latest cut blazer suits of duck—twenty handsome designs—at $1.48
$10 man-tailored suits—navy, black, and stylish gray mixtures—at $5
Fine lawn suits—white and all the prettiest shades—lace trimmed—at $10
Second Floor. $25 tailor-made suits—brown and gray mixtures—latest blazer effects—at $18
$25 India silk suits—newest shades—elegantly trimmed and made—at $15
—Linen duck suits—very special showing and selling—

Wrappers—Many pretty designs—ruffle shoulder—they have been $1.25—at 75c
Second Floor. $1.50 Wrappers of percale—the very latest colors—black and white—at 98c
Odd lot slightly soiled fine wrappers—formerly sold up to $6.50—at $2.50

Silk waists—Four special lots of China surah, habutai, and fancy wash silk waists with shoulder capes, ruffle yoke, shirring and lace trimmed—
Lot 1—$4.50 silk waists at $1.98
Lot 2—$5.95 silk waists at $3.50
Fourth Floor. Lot 3—$7.25 silk waists at $4.50
Lot 4—$7.75 silk waists at $4.98

London shirts—for ladies and misses—a grand gathering—a great sale—
$1 percale shirts—in all the newest colors, black and white—late designs—at 50c
$1.25 lawn shirts—ruffle yoke—full sleeves—all colors and sizes—at 75c
Fourth Floor. $1.75 shirts—soft front—stiff bosom, collar, and cuffs—all the new shades—at 98c
$2.50 Scotch cheviot shirts—laundered collar and cuffs—new shades—at $1.25

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

A lace event.—Just landed—direct from the Mandel man in Paulen—two of the most attractive lace lots offered in many a day.

The first lot is 200 pieces net top laces—9 to 12 inches wide—white, cream, ecru, and butter—newest patterns—the quality recently sold at 55c—
Thursday 25c

The second lot is 500 pieces butter color Venetian point insertions—an exquisite line of patterns—1 to 2 inches wide—15c to 20c has been asked—
Thursday 6c

Do you wonder why the crowds congregate at Mandel's?

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 STATE STREET.

Silk Waists.

We place on sale this morning . . .
1,000 more choice new Silk Waists at less than

Half Usual Prices.

300 more of those beautiful Printed China Waists, made from strong, bright Printed Silks of small designs, in black and navy grounds, extra large sleeves, full back and front, a waist really worth $4.00, and selling at only $1.85

150 more of those extra Natural Pongee Shirt Waists, new style, worth $6.00 each, at only $2.98

300 of our very popular Wash Habutai Shirt Waists, in over 50 styles—worth fully $7.50, at only $3.98
(300 of these Waists were placed on sale Monday morning and were all sold before 5 p. m. yesterday.

200 nobby Silk Waists, made from richest silks from broken lines, that sold at from $8.50 to $12.50—at only $5.50

72 more of those wonderful Black Japanese Silk Suits, beautifully made, fancy lappel waist, skirt and waist trimmed with lace insertion—really worth $25.00—at only $12.50

Silk Bargains Extraordinary.

200 pcs. 24-inch Black Satin Figured Taffetas, finest $1.00 quality, very scarce, but you get them here today (see them in the window)—at only 82½c

80 pcs. 20-inch Black Satin Figured Taffetas, finest 75c quality, new and choice designs, at only 58c

100 pcs. extra fine Fancy Figured Taffetas, in choicest effects, regular $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50 qualities (see them in the north window) at only 82½c

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MORE GRAIN HOUSES.

GROUND IS BROKEN FOR TWO ENORMOUS ELEVATORS.

They Will Be Located in South Chicago and Their Capacity Will Aggregate 2,000,000 Bushels—Bartlett, Frazier & Co. and the Chicago O'Neill Company Back of the Plan—Frank A. Kurtz Is on Trial for Wife Murder—Arson Case in the Jury's Hands.

Two more grain elevators, with capacities aggregating over 2,000,000 bushels, will be added to those in operation in the district of Chicago before the dawn of 1895. Monday ground was broken for a big house at South Chicago by Bartlett, Frazier & Co. Yesterday the Secretary of State issued license to incorporate the Chicago O'Neill Grain company, which will begin immediately the erection of an elevator as large or larger. The firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Co. is a Chicago institution. H. J. O'Neill, who heads the corporation, is a Minnesota man closely connected with men in that State who own or control extensive systems of elevators in the Northwest. He and his associates and the Chicago firm are large receivers and shippers of grain, and it is to take care of their own stuff that they are erecting these houses. An expenditure of over $500,000 for buildings is contemplated, it is said. It is given out that neither house will ask to be made "regular" on the Board of Trade, for the present at least.

H. J. O'Neill is said to be associated with the Pillsbury people and more or less interested in elevators on the lines of railways leading into the Northwest grain fields. On the Board of Trade it is said there is no longer any good money in the receiving and shipping of grain unless the man so engaged owns an elevator. This fact inspired the erection of the two houses named.

The Chicago O'Neill Grain company's house will be located in Block No. 4 of the South Chicago Dock company's subdivision at South Chicago, which is between Slip No. 2 and One Hundred and Third street and fronts on the line of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad on one side and the Calumet River on the other. The property is 1,621 feet long by 250 feet wide. The purchase price is said to have been nearly $120,000. The elevator to be built, it is said, will have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels and will cost between $200,000 and $300,000. The building, it is said, will be started at an early date under a contract which will guarantee its completion before January.

Papers of incorporation of the company were drawn in the office of Attorney Levy Mayer. When asked yesterday to tell something concerning the company's plans, Mr. Mayer said: "I am simply the legal adviser of the organizers and cannot discuss their affairs."

Bartlett, Frazier & Co.'s house will have a capacity of 1,100,000 bushels. It cost is estimated at $300,000.

F. A. KURTZ ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

He Is Arraigned for the Killing of His Wife Last March.

Judge Smith yesterday began the trial of Frank A. Kurtz on a charge of murder. March 24 last Kurtz shot and killed his wife, Mrs. Ella Kurtz, on the Kinzie street bridge. Patrolman Stratton and Sergt. Charles Roche of the Despiaines Street Station were only a short distance away when the shooting took place and placed Kurtz under arrest after he had attempted to shoot them. Mrs. Kurtz was known to the police as Mrs. Moran. She had a daughter 15 years old named Jennie Moran. On the morning of the day of the murder she swore out a warrant for the arrest of her husband. She said she had been stopping at the Girard Hotel, No. 185 West Washington street, and she feared her husband would injure her and her daughter. When Kurtz was arraigned he pleaded not guilty. Some time ago A. M. Taylor appeared to defend him. The attorney investigated the case and advised Kurtz to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. Kurtz refused and Attorney Taylor gave up the case. Attorneys Thomas, Blair, and Davis were appointed to defend the prisoner. Jennie Moran, the daughter of the murdered woman, was placed on the stand and told how Kurtz had abused her mother in Omaha, Denver, and other places where they lived. She said her stepfather had induced her mother to meet him on the afternoon he killed her by promising to give her $15 she needed. The girl will be cross-examined this morning.

ARSON CASE IN THE JURY'S HANDS.

It Is Generally Believed There Will Be a Disagreement.

At 10 o'clock this morning the jury may return a verdict in the arson conspiracy cases. The jury retired at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 6 o'clock had not agreed upon the verdict. Shortly after that hour Judge Payne sent a message to the jurors telling them they could return their verdict to him at 10 o'clock this morning. Until that hour the jury will be kept together and its verdict will not be known. Attorney Bulkley began his speech for the defense when court opened. He made a strong, quiet plea for his clients and was followed by Attorney Mims. The attorney was in tears most of the time. Assistant State's Attorney Morrison made the closing speech. Peck, Rowe, and Jirsa paid close attention, and when Judge Payne charged the jury appeared nervous. As the jury filed out the State frankly admitted it did not expect a verdict in its favor. As the minutes passed and there came no sign from the jury the defense grew fidgety and the prosecution more at ease. It is now generally believed the jury will disagree.

ANOTHER DEAL FOR THE ASSASSIN.

Prendergast's Case Will Probably Be Continued to Nov. 12.

According to the announcement of the attorneys, Assassin Prendergast will be brought before Judge Payne at 10 o'clock this morning. Yesterday Attorneys Darrow, Gregory, and Harlan, representing the prisoner, and State's Attorney Kern and Attorney Trude conferred together. It was agreed the case should be brought before Judge Payne. "I shall explain to Judge Payne," said State's Attorney Kern, "that a continuance to Nov. 12 has been agreed upon, and shall ask him to enter the order in the matter." Mr. Trude said the prosecution was ready for trial, and had always been ready except when an attempt was made to force an incompetent jury in the case. He would not say whether the prosecution would insist upon an immediate hearing.

ARRESTED WHILE FEEDING HIS CHILD

Then He Is Booked on a Charge of "Disorderly Conduct."

William West was arrested yesterday by Officer Hassett of the Stock-Yards police on a charge of disorderly conduct. West lives in the car-shops district, and for the last week has been wandering about on the prairie with his 3-months-old child. When arrested West was under the influence of liquor. In one hand he held a bottle of milk, with which he was feeding the child. The infant was naked, but kind hearted women near the police station got clothes for the little one and the father was locked up. He will be given a hearing today, while the child may be sent to some home. Nobody appears to know where the mother is.

Policeman on Trial for Murder.

Police Officer Michael Cassidy was put on trial yesterday before Judge Gibbons on a charge of murder. Sunday, Aug. 13, 1893, he shot and killed James R. Foley, 18 years old. Foley was returning to his home with a party of young men who had been playing ball. Near the corner of Homan avenue and Twenty-fourth street Foley and his companions began to drag away an old wagon from in front of a blacksmith shop. The blacksmith objected and a row ensued. A complaint against the young men was made at the Lawndale Station, and Officers Michael Cassidy and Patrick Burke in citizens' clothes were sent to investigate. They found Foley and two of his companions, but when they attempted to arrest them Foley started to run. Cassidy drew his revolver and fired, killing Foley instantly.

Attorneys Settle the Claim.

Judge Kohlsaat dismissed the citation against attorneys George C. Buell and Henry Vocke yesterday upon their depositing $833 with the Clerk of the Court. This sum is two-thirds of the amount they collected from the Pan-Handle railroad as compensation for the death of Henry Dillman. Barbara Dillman, the widow, had retained the attorneys to look after her interests when her husband was killed and it was at her request the citation was issued. The attorneys came into court yesterday and explained that the claim was not adjusted before now because Mrs. Dillman had failed to prove heirship before the public administrator and they had signed her bond for $10,000.

Had Iron on Its Neck.

Capt. Brown of the tug Calumet, while going out for a tow at 7 o'clock yesterday morning found the body of a man floating in the lake a quarter of a mile off the north harbor pier. A piece of new board fastened to a sinker of scrap iron by a rope which also passed around the neck of the body kept the corpse from floating away. The only clew to the identity of the man and which also lent color to the theory of suicide was the following entry which appeared on the flyleaf of a memorandum book found in the pocket. "Charles H. Thes, born June 30, 1863, died May 28, 1894." The body was that of a man 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and rather stout.

Shoots in a Crowded Street.

A fusillade of bullets from a revolver in the hands of William Bruce caused a scattering of pedestrians on State street, near Van Buren, at noon yesterday. Bruce, who is a colored cook, and Will Davis, known as "Red," quarreled in a saloon over a trivial matter. Davis ran out of the saloon, with Bruce following him. When they reached the street Bruce drew a revolver and began to fire at Davis, who ran north toward Van Buren street. Bruce fired as he ran and the crowd scattered. At Van Buren street one of the shots took effect in Davis' leg and crippled him, while another bullet broke a window.

Letter-Carrier Is Missing.

The police were notified yesterday of the disappearance of Eugene H. Moore, a letter-carrier connected with the Madison street postal station. He wandered from his home, No. 826 West Congress street, while suffering from an attack of nervous prostration and all efforts to find him have been unavailing. April 20 Moore went home ill and three days later disappeared. He is 26 years of age and unmarried. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 135 pounds, has blue eyes, light hair, sandy mustache, and a Roman nose. He was dressed in a black suit of clothes. At the postal station, it is said, his accounts are correct.

Cronholm Protests Against a Gang.

Attorney N. S. Cronholm has sent to Mayor Hopkins a letter protesting against the outrages of a gang of hoodlums at Fifty-seventh and Thirty-first streets. Decent women are insulted and robberies are committed and the police fail to take action, in fact he says a policeman does not pass the corner for several hours each evening. Mr. Cronholm says he was held up at a revolver's point Tuesday evening, but got away and reported the matter to the police without satisfaction. He says the police and Justices are either incompetent or have an understanding, and says he sees no help except in a vigilance committee.

Edward F. Hughes Killed.

Edward F. Hughes was instantly killed yesterday afternoon while attempting to board an Erie freight train at Sixty-third and Wallace streets. Mr. Hughes was Vice-President of the Building Trades Council and Chairman of the Executive committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly. There will be a special meeting today of the Building Trades Council, Trades and Labor Assembly, and Phoenix Federal Union to arrange for the funeral.

Well in the Board of Trade.

The members of the Board of Trade have concluded to drink more water. The Building committee has had an artesian well sunk under the great structure. It is 270 feet deep and has just been completed. The temporary test produced a supply of thirty gallons a minute, but new pumps have been ordered and it is hoped they will raise the water at the rate of sixty gallons a minute.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles Entertain.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles at the Lexington Hotel, last night, entertained at dinner Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court, ex-United States Senator Trumbull, ex-Judge Lambert Tree, Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Ball Field, Franklin MacVeagh, and Robert T. Lincoln.

Dog Bites a Woman.

A Newfoundland dog supposed to be mad caused a panic among the pedestrians on East Fifty-fifth street yesterday afternoon. The animal ran past from near Washington Park. At the corner of Monroe avenue Miss Bessie Slade, No. 445 Fifty-fifth street, was waiting for a car. The dog rushed upon her and inflicted a bite on her left forearm. Then Officer Cullinane shot the dog.

Items.

A literary and musical entertainment under the auspices of the Thirty-fourth Ward Republican club will be given tonight at the Grand Crossing Turner Hall.

Ella Davison, 15 years old, and John Taylor, both living at No. 312 Austin avenue, were badly burned about the head and hands yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

Dr. W. F. Cuthbertson was discharged by Justice Everett yesterday after a two days' trial on the charge of falsely imprisoning Mrs. Mabel Dwight, the daughter of I. W. Blood, the Cottage Grove avenue druggist.

David W. Reed, a railroad ticket broker who had been on trial in Judge Blanke's court for three days on a charge of forging an Illinois Central ticket, was acquitted by the jury at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

An amendment to the table of heirship of the late John Crerar was made in the Probate Court yesterday by leave of Judge Kohlsaat. This consisted in the addition of the names of George S. Smeallie and William J. Smeallie to those of the other heirs.

Capt. J. S. Dunham was given a banquet at the Union League club last night by the Lake Line Agents' Association in commemoration of his services at Washington recently in fighting the center pier bridge of the Northwestern Elevated road over the river at La Salle street.

The convention of the Order of Railway Carmen of the United States was continued at the Revere House yesterday. President Messimer stated that the organization was particularly fortunate in that it had no grievances to display. The election of officers will take place this morning.

Sing Lee and the inmates of his opium den at No. 431 Clark street were arrested and locked up at the Armory yesterday afternoon. The place will be kept closed hereafter. The condition of Edward Fox, the last victim of Lee's drug, is uncertain and his final recovery is still in doubt.

The Catholic Reading Circles of the West, under the auspices of the Catholic Educational Union of America, will meet in convention at 8 o'clock this evening at the Columbus club, No. 45 Monroe street. The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, President of the Catholic Summer School of America, will preside.

Four big tugs yesterday afternoon, after working several hours and breaking two hawsers, succeeded in releasing the stranded steamer Egypt from its berth on La Salle street tunnel. J. J. Warde, owner of the steamer, went on board and took the wheel himself, as he had discharged all the crew except a watchman. The work was done at the direction of the City Engineer.

The case of Guy T. Olmstead, who shot Letter Carrier W. L. Clifford, was heard yesterday by the Federal grand jury. The chief witness was Clifford, who has almost wholly recovered from the effects of the wounds. An indictment will probably be returned against Olmstead for assaulting a letter carrier while in the performance of his duty. The punishment is imprisonment not to exceed three years and a fine not to exceed $1,000.

MR. GAGE BELIEVES NEWMAN IS SANE.

President of the First National Bank Differs from the Vice-President.

Lyman J. Gage was called yesterday as a witness in the Newman insanity proceedings before Judge Scales. Mr. Gage was of the opinion that Mr. Newman was sane. In this Mr. Gage differed from Vice-President Forgan of the First National Bank, who has testified that he believed Newman was insane. Roy L. Quackenbush, who has been in the employ of Mr. Newman since March 28, was quite positive as to his employer's sanity. Dr. F. J. O'Neil of Englewood believed Mr. Newman was sane. James Newman, a half-brother of Harvey Newman, said that although he had not seen his brother for some time until a few days ago he did not consider him insane.

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne has no equal for table use. Keep a few bottles in your ice chest.

The Andrews folding bed has several features found in no other. Only 215 Wabash.

Charles E. Newton, the hatter, 145 Dearborn street. Hats, caps, canes, umbrellas, etc.

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The Crown Lavender Salts.
Most refreshing and invigorating. Best cure for headache and depression. Sold everywhere.

Women avoid suffering by using Parker's GINGER TONIC, as it is adapted to their ills.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15cts.

Buck's Benzoin Lotion cooling and refreshing. Cures prickly heat, sunburn, and chafing.

WIN THE LAST GAME.

BOSTON'S HOPE FOR THREE STRAIGHT GIVEN A SHOCK.

Gilt-Edged Work by Griffith in the Pitcher's Box Largely Responsible for the Result—Dahlen Makes Three Errors, Also Two Home Runs—New York, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Brooklyn Also Win Games—Results in the Western Association and League—Standing to Date.

No changes occurred in the relative positions of the National League teams yesterday, although a full set of games was played.

The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	35	25	10	.714
Boston	42	27	15	.643
Philadelphia	38	24	14	.632
Cleveland	37	23	14	.622
Pittsburg	41	25	16	.610
Brooklyn	39	23	16	.590
New York	41	23	19	.537
St. Louis	42	19	23	.452
Cincinnati	38	14	24	.368
Washington	42	13	29	.310
Chicago	40	12	28	.300
Louisville	39	10	29	.256

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at Washington, Pittsburg at New York, Louisville at Boston, St. Louis at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Philadelphia, and Cleveland at Brooklyn.

COLTS WIN BY EXCELLENT PLAY.

Griffith in the Box Proves a Puzzle to the Boston Batsmen.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—Chicago won today's contest on its merits, Griffith pitching one of the best games seen here for weeks. His support was not as good as that given Lovett, who was rather unlucky on home runs. It was a pitchers' contest, Lovett doing better work than originally required to win a game. The size of Chicago's margin was materially increased by the removal of Long from the game. Long was never fined or put out of a game before today, it is said. Less than 1,400 people were present. The next time Chicago comes to Boston the game will be on the easily accessible South End grounds.

Boston took the bat today. Chicago made three errors in the first inning, but Boston failed to profit by them. For Chicago, Dahlen got a home run.

In the second Connaughton got first on Dahlen's poor throw, but was left there. For Chicago Irwin was hit by the ball, Parrott and Griffith sacrificed. Kittredge brought Irwin in with a single. In this inning O'Rourke called a seeming strike a ball. Long said in a low voice:

Long Gets Into Trouble.

"Call one once in a while, can't you?" O'Rourke yelled, "I fine you five dollars." When Long came in he protested. O'Rourke gave him five minutes to leave the field, which he did, Ganzel taking his batting place. The crowd was frantic. Not a game passes anywhere but there is worse kicking by the players than Long made.

Connaughton went to short, Ganzel catching. Connaughton missed Wilmot's hit. Anson sacrificed and Wilmot came home on Lange's double.

In the fourth Bannon got a double, but could get no further than third, Griffith's pitching was so gilt-edged. Ryan made a slow hit past Connaughton in this inning. In the fifth Lowe and Duffy singled and stole third and around simultaneously. Nash hit past Irwin, both scoring. In Chicago's half Wilmot got first on a wild throw by Connaughton, stole second and third, and came in on Parrott's hit. Ganzel could hardly throw across the diamond.

In the sixth Connaughton got first on balls, Lowe got first on Dahlen's third error, Ganzel singled to deep center. As Connaughton came round Dahlen caught and held him at second, Lange returning the ball home just in time to catch Connaughton. O'Rourke did not see the interference.

Dahlen led off the seventh inning with his second home run. Irwin led off in the eighth with one. In the ninth Boston went out on infield chances and the crowd went home mad. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SH	SO	BB	PB	LB
Ryan, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Dahlen, 3b	5	2	3	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wilmot, lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b	3	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lange, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Irwin, ss	3	2	1	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parrott, 2b	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittrid'e, c	3	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Totals	32	6	9	27	18	5	4	2	4	4	1	8

BOSTON.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SH	SO	BB	PB	LB
Lowe, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Long, ss	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ganzel, c	4	0	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Duffy, cf	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M'Carthy, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nash, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tucker, 1b	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ban'on, rf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Connaughton, p	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lovett, p	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	6	24	13	3	1	0	3	0	2	9

Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	6
Base hits	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Base hits	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	6

Attendance, 1,335. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Chicago, 4. Home runs—Dahlen (2). Three-base hits—Lange, Bannon. Sacrifice hits—Parrott, Anson, Griffith, Ganzel, Connaughton. Hit by pitcher—Irwin. Umpire—O'Rourke. Time of game—1:55.

New York, 7; Louisville, 5.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Timely batting on the part of the Giants was the cause of Louisville's defeat. Attendance, 2,000. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Murphy, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Twitchell, lf	1	3	2	1	0	Burke, lf	1	3	2	1	0
O'Rourke, c	1	1	2	4	1	Davis, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Weaver, 1b	0	0	1	9	0	Doyle, 1b	2	2	10	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b	0	0	5	4	0	Ward, 2b	0	0	5	9	1
Stratton, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Vanhaltren, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Denny, 3b	0	1	2	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Hemig, p	0	0	0	3	0	Farrell, c	0	1	5	2	0
Grim, c	0	0	1	4	0	Rusie, p	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	5	8	24	15	2	Totals	7	12	27	15	5

Louisville	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
New York	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	7		

Earned runs—Louisville, none; New York, 2. First base by errors—Louisville, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Hemming, 4; off Rusie, 5. Struck out—By Hemming, 5; by Rusie, 4. Two-base hits—Twitchell, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Stratton. Stolen bases—Brown, Twitchell 2, Denny 2. Double play—Burke and Ward; O'Rourke, Pfeffer and Weaver. Hit by pitcher—Rusie. Wild pitch—Rusie, 1. Umpire—Emslie. Time—1:40.

Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The Phillies were knocked out today in their third game with Pittsburg. The battery of the visitors was not very effective, but they excelled in their brilliant fielding. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	2	2	2	0	1	Smith, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Turner, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Cross, c	0	1	2	9	0	Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	2	0
Delehanty, 1b	0	1	4	2	0	Stenzel, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Fox, 1b	0	0	1	3	0	Lyons, 3b	1	1	2	3	0
Hallman, 2b	0	1	1	1	1	Glasscock, ss	2	1	5	5	3
Reilly, 3b	0	0	4	2	0	Bierbau'r, 2b	1	1	4	2	0
Carsey, p	0	0	0	0	0	Mack, c	1	1	4	1	0
Grady, p	0	0	0	0	0	Nicol, p	2	1	0	0	0
Allen, ss	1	2	4	2	1						
Totals	6	10	24	12	4	Totals	8	7	27	11	3

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	—	6	
Pittsburg	0	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	8	

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Delehanty, Smith. Three-base hit—Donovan. Stolen bases—Hamilton (2), Turner, Glasscock. Double plays—Lyons-Bierbauer, Glasscock-Bierbauer-Beckley, Lyons-Glasscock-Beckley, Glasscock-Beckley. First base on balls—Off Carsey, 3; off Nicol, 12. Hit by pitcher—Carsey. Struck out—By Nicol, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

Baltimore, 9; Cleveland, 2.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—McKean's home run drive over the right field fence, scoring Childs, saved the Clevelands from a shut-out today. Attendance 6,900. The score:

Baltimore.	R	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	2	2	0	Childs, 3b	1	1	2	0
Keeler, rf	1	3	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	1	1	2	0
Brodie, cf	0	3	4	0	0	McKean, ss	1	1	4	3	0
Brow'rs, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	Ewing, rf	0	0	4	1	0
Kelley, lf	3	4	3	0	0	Tebeau, 1b	0	0	7	3	0
Reitz, 2b	1	1	4	1	0	McGarr, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Jennings, ss	1	2	0	5	0	O'Connor, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Robinson, c	0	1	2	3	0	Zimmer, c	0	0	4	1	0
McMahon, p	0	0	0	3	0	Clarkson, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	9	18	27	11	0	Totals	2	6	27	15	2

Baltimore	0	0	1	2	0	5	1	1	2	—	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2	

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6; Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Keeler, Robinson, Kelley. Three-base hits—Reitz, Kelley. Home run—McKean. Stolen bases—McGraw, 2. Double plays—Burkett-Zimmer, Ewing-Tebeau-Clarkson, Tebeau-McKean, Childs-Tebeau. First base on balls—Baltimore, 2; Cleveland, 2. Struck out—By McMahon, 2; by Clarkson, 1. Sacrifice hits—Robinson, Burkett. First on errors—Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 6. Time—1:45. Umpire—Stage.

Brooklyn, 11; Cincinnati, 5.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., June 13.—The Brooklyns had rather an easy time winning from Cincinnati. The Cincinnati club will probably sign Pitcher Pfann of Brooklyn. He was on the bench with them today. Score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati	R	B	P	A	E
Daly, 2b	1	2	4	2	0	Latham, 3b	0	0	1	1	2
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	6	0	Holliday, cf	3	2	3	2	0
Tredway, lf	2	3	1	1	2	McPhee, 2b	1	0	4	1	2
Griffin, cf	2	2	3	0	0	Vaughn, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b	1	2	3	4	0	Canavan, rf	0	1	1	6	3
Burns, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Smith, ss	0	2	2	8	1
Foutz, 1b	1	3	11	1	0	Comisk'y, 1b	0	0	8	0	1
Kinslow, c	1	1	3	3	0	Murphy, c	0	0	3	2	1
Daub, p	1	0	0	0	1	Parrott, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	11	15	27	14	3	Totals	5	11	24	15	7

Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	6	1	2	2	*	—11
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	— 5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 9. Bases on balls—Off Parrott, 5; off Daub, 4. Struck out—By Parrott, none; by Daub, 3. Three-base hits—Shindle, Kinslow. Two-base hits—Daly, Tredway, Burns, Vaughn, Canavan, Smith. Sacrifice hit—McPhee. Stolen bases—Foutz, Holliday. Umpire—Swartwood. Time—1:43. Attendance—2,880.

Washington, 12; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Gleason was an easy mark for the Senators today. Dowd's catch of Abbey's fly to right, when three men were on bases and two out, was the feature of the game. Attendance, 2,800. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Ward, 2b	1	3	4	1	1	Dowe, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Hassam'r, 3b	2	4	0	2	1	Frank, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Abbey, cf	0	0	4	0	0	Stewart, cf	0	0	1	0	0
McGuire, c	2	3	4	0	0	Miller, 3b	0	1	2	4	0
Selbach, rf	4	1	0	0	0	Connor, 1b	0	0	7	1	1
Tebeau, 1f	1	4	0	0	0	Quinn, 2b	0	1	4	3	2
Cartw't, 1b	1	0	10	0	0	Ely, ss	1	0	3	2	1
Radford, ss	1	2	5	4	0	Buckley, c	0	0	2	1	1
Esper, p	0	1	0	1	0	Gleason, p	0	1	3	2	0
Totals	12	20	27	11	2	Totals	3	6	26	7	5

Hassamaer hit by batted ball.

Washington	0	2	3	0	5	1	3	0	0	—12
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	— 3

Earned runs—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Tebeau, Radford, Ward, Hassamaer. Three-base hits—Hassamaer, McGuire, Selbach, Miller. Home run—Hassamaer. Stolen bases—Selbach, Cartwright, Radford, Frank. Double play—Radford-Cartwright. First on balls—By Esper, 4; by Gleason, 3. Struck out—By Esper, 1; by Gleason, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—McQuaid.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Kansas City, Minneapolis, Sioux City, and Toledo the Winners.

No change occurred in the Western League standing yesterday, and it is as follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	36	27	9	.750
Kansas City	38	24	14	.632
Toledo	38	24	14	.632
Minneapolis	37	22	15	.595
Grand Rapids	43	19	24	.442
Indianapolis	42	16	26	.381
Milwaukee	31	10	21	.323
Detroit	39	10	29	.256

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—The feature of the game was Rhines' work in the box, the best done in the league this season. The score:

Grand Rapids	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—3
Kansas City	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Batteries—Rhines and Spies, Daniels and Donahue. Hits—Grand Rapids, 6; Kansas City, 4. Errors—Grand Rapids, 4.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—Anson's colt Clausen was batted out of the box in the third today for nine hits in the cleanest hitting game of the season. Grande made a new record in striking out ten men. The score:

Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Minneapolis	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	5	—10

Batteries—Clausen, Pears, and Burley; Fraser and Burnell. Hits—Detroit, 8; Minneapolis, 20. Errors—Detroit, 11.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—Good fortune and Schaub's miserable throwing favored Sioux City today. The score:

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PESTILENCE IN CHINA.

IT RESEMBLES THE GREAT PLAGUE THAT SWEPT LONDON IN 1665.

Believed to Have Originated in the Filthy Habits of the People — Long Raging in the Interior. It Is Now Devastating Hongkong and Canton—Sixty Thousand Dead in the Latter City and Forty a Day in the Former—It Attacks Only Natives—Terrible Panic Prevails.

Shanghai (May 4) Letter in the New York *Herald*: The news of the outbreak of the plague at Hongkong has doubtless reached the *Herald* ere this by telegraph, but no such necessarily brief communication on the subject can convey an adequate idea of the character and extent of the visitation which is ravaging Canton, Pakhoi, and Hongkong, and throwing this part of the world generally into a state of terror and panic almost without parallel.

The disease has long been raging in the two first named places and it has carried off tens of thousands of victims in the last few weeks, but so long as it was confined to China very little was said about it in print. The moment it reached Hongkong, however, which it did last week, the alarm became great and threw the colonists and the government of that island, as well as the foreign and native residents of the coast ports, into a state of terror and alarm. Even in Hongkong an effort seems to have been made at first to keep the existence of the pestilence secret, but it spread so fast and was so horribly fatal in its effect that it was found impossible to conceal the dread truth for more than a few days.

Saturday night (12th inst.) the French and Portuguese Consuls here issued a notification, proclaiming Hongkong an infected port. The Monday following the entire body of foreign Consuls united in a representation calling upon the Chinese authorities at Shanghai to impose quarantine regulations upon all vessels coming from Hongkong or Canton. The French mail steamer which left Shanghai for Europe the 12th inst. refused to call at Hongkong for either mails or passengers, and since then all vessels are giving the port a wide berth.

The plague, which is described by medical men as almost exactly similar in appearance and symptoms to "the great plague of London," which devastated that city in 1665, was noticed first in Canton about the end of April, prior to which date there had been a period of prolonged drought.

It Broke Out in Filth.

The first sign observed was the appearance of thousands of rats, swollen and evidently dying, crawling up from the open sewers and the houses of that abominably filthy city. These vermin are invariably the precursors of all such visitations in Southern China, and every year they give notice of the appearance of the plague in Pakhoi, where it appears to be almost endemic. The disease is of a bubonic character, which purplish or black swellings in the glandular regions, in the groin, armpit, under the knees, and in the neck, accompanied by terrific fever, the temperature going at a bound up to 105 and over 106.

It is frightfully rapid in its course. Purging diarrhœa in some sets in and a state of delirium followed by coma is reached in three or four hours in bad cases, death ensuing and the body turning black, putrid, and swollen to thrice its size in the course of twelve to twenty-four hours. Very strong men have resisted the attack for two days and then succumbed, and as many as 80 per cent of those attacked succumbed in Canton died in one day. Those who held out for three or four days generally recovered, but they were very few. Six thousand fatal cases are known to have occurred in one district in Canton—in the old Mohammedan quarter of the city—within a week; these figures being checked by the number of coffins given out for the burial of the dead by the charitable institution.

Sixty Thousand Victims.

A foreign missionary resident in Canton made systematic inquiries, which he avers now that up to the 8th inst. at least 60,000 people have been carried off. All the immense business of the city was at a standstill and the inhabitants who could do so were fleeing into the country, while those who remained were endeavoring to stay the progress of the terror by the most extravagant "joss pidgin" or worship of their idols, vain rites in which the highest officers of the government joined. Several medical and other experts were dispatched from Hongkong to inquire into the cause of the plague and they all agreed that it was due primarily to the indescribable filth, the abominable habits, and the poverty of the Chinese, aided no doubt by the prolonged drought, which caused the filth in the open sewers to germinate into hideous forms of life.

Some of the people believe that the fondness of the Cantonese for rats as an article of food is largely accountable for the pestilence, which the rats caught first from eating the festering contents of the sewers. There may be something in this, for it is a fact that none of the European residents of Canton or Hongkong has been attacked by the plague, which is entirely confined to the Chinese. Nor in one hospital where over 400 patients lay, 300 of whom died in a few hours, were any of the attendants attacked. I myself saw, however, one case of a European being carried off by an exactly similar plague in Pakhoi in 1887, when the Chinese there were dying at the rate of over 100 a day. This man lived as a Chinese, dwelling among them and eating their food. So far as I can learn this is the only instance on record of the bubonic plague in Pakhoi, Canton, or Hongkong affecting others than natives.

Forty Deaths a Day in Hongkong.

By the 7th inst. on one small street in Canton out of a population of 170 only forty were left alive. Whole families had been carried off in many districts. Even the thieves who went to rob the houses of the dead were in many instances carried off by death before they could escape with their plunder, and the native doctors were found dead in their sedan chairs as they were being carried to see their patients.

The plague seems to have reached Hongkong about the 8th inst. and on the 10th forty a day were recorded in one small district called Tinpingshan, and since then the mortality has been somewhat checked by the assertions of the sanitary authorities, but at the time of writing there are from thirty to forty deaths a day in the colony, being about 60 per cent of those attacked. Hongkong, too, has been suffering from want of rain, and the great reservoirs recently erected at vast expense at Tytam were almost empty Monday last, the inhabitants of the colony being put on a very short allowance, and no water being available to flush the drains, which in many parts of the colony were in a filthy condition.

Indeed, from a sanitary point of view, in the more crowded parts of Hongkong, where the Chinese are packed more densely than any other human beings could bear, the surroundings are very little better than at Canton. And the same may be said of many parts of Shanghai. At this port steps are being taken to guard against the plague being carried in from Hongkong, but as we have abundance of fresh water at our docks and have lately had exceedingly heavy rains it is not likely that the pestilence will visit us, though there is always the danger of similar visitations wherever a large Chinese population herds together. Nothing can change their filthy habits, and no being is strong enough to induce them to observe the most rudimentary sanitary laws. This fact should not be lost sight of by those who would allow the disease into America without restrictions, and who foolishly think that they can be made to conform with any regulations for their own or the public's safety. Since yesterday morning, I am advised by telegraph, heavy rains have fallen in Hongkong, and the authorities there are in hopes of the plague abating.

What the Doctors Say.

On the 10th inst., at a meeting of the Sanitary Board, a number of papers in reference to the pestilential disease were submitted. The Captain Superintendent of Police on the 26th of April reported the appearance of the disease in Canton, and in order to ascertain what precautionary measures should be taken it was submitted to the colonial surgeon, Dr. Ayres, who communicated with the consul at Canton and received in reply a report from Dr. Rennie, dated the 28th of April, in which the symptoms were described as follows:

"With or without premonitory warning in the shape of malaise or chill there is a sudden onset of fever rising to 105° or over. There is much headache and cerebral disturbance, accompanied by stupor. In from twelve to twenty-four hours a glandular swelling occurs in the neck, armpits, or groin, rapidly enlarging to the size of a fowl's egg. It is hard and exceedingly tender. With or without a condition of coma and dies, usually at the end of forty-eight hours or sooner. If six days are reached recovery is hopeful. The glandular swelling shows no signs of suppuration. In some cases epistaxis or vomiting of blood occurs; petechiæ appears in a few, but no regular eruption. Such are, briefly, the symptoms at the beginning of the disease." The report was communicated to the Colonial Surgeon, as well as the Sanitary Board, and precautionary measures, in the way of flushing drains, etc., were advised.

On the 10th inst. the Colonial Surgeon and the Acting Superintendent of the Civil Hospital reported that there were twenty cases in one ward at the Tung Wah Hospital; that there had been several deaths from the disease; that there would be more within the next twenty-four hours, and advising the isolation of persons attacked.

During the discussion which followed the presentation of these documents the Colonial Surgeon said the disease was one entirely of poverty and filth, but there was no necessity for getting up a scare about it. Dr. Lowson expressed the belief that the disease was more chemical than bacteriological, and that a few days' good rain which would wash out the filth would also wash out the poison.

RAVAGES OF THE GREAT PLAGUE.

Late Reports Show No Diminution in Deaths —Soldiers Succumb to Its Attacks.

HONGKONG, China, June 13.—There were eighty-six deaths here from the plague yesterday. Nine British soldiers have been attacked with the disease and the military authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent its further spread among the troops. The leading Chinese residents are removing those of the sufferers who are willing to Canton on board Chinese gunboats. The exodus of the natives continues.

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 13.—The most important news brought by the Empress of Japan is of the alarming spread of the virulent plague that first appeared in Canton at the end of April. The plague has paralyzed business to a large extent, as many leading steamship lines refuse to take either passengers or cargo from Hongkong. In Canton scarcely a house has not some one dead. The plague commenced in the Mohammedan quarters and 160 are reported daily. The disease reached Hongkong May 10 and energetic steps were at once taken to cleanse the infected localities. Hospitals were opened for the sick and the ship Hygra was moored in the harbor for the accommodation of patients. According to the latest reports 893 cases occurred and 320 deaths. The schools have been closed and a panic exists among the Chinese, many of whom are fleeing to the mainland.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Injunction Is Dissolved.

Judge Tuthill yesterday dissolved the injunction obtained recently by William Sturges which restrained Edward Denny and W. Finlayson from prosecuting lawsuits against Sturges to recover $8,700, which, they claim, he owes them. Attorney Kruse, who appeared for Mr. Sturges, said his client was confined in a sanitarium in New York. He asked the court to investigate the claims and make such an order as seemed fit. Attorney Westover, who represented the creditors, Denny and Finlayson, contended that it was admitted Mr. Sturges had no defense to make.

Assumpsit Suit for $300,000.

Joseph. H. McChesney has commenced an assumpsit suit for $300,000 in the Circuit Court against Thomas F. Morgan, executor of Ebenezer Morgan. The plaintiff is an old resident of Connecticut and Ebenezer Morgan resided in London. They were interested in a mining speculation in Idaho for a number of years, and the plaintiff claims that the amount now sued for is due him as part of his interests in the deal. Another suit is pending in the Circuit Court in which a claim of $90,000 is made by Mr. Morgan's executor against Mr. McChesney. Both the claims center around a dispute as to the amount of stock held in the mines by the parties.

Verdict Against Theatrical Man.

A verdict of $8,666 was rendered against M. B. Leavitt, the theatrical manager, in Judge Windes' court in a suit commenced against him by Frank J. Stern involving the lease of the Windsor Theater.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—No announcement.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 3,529 on hearing.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 3,455-6, 3,474.
JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 4,592 and No. 4,396 on hearing.

JUDGE EWING—Nos. 11, 3, 16, 20, 21, and 22 of June calendar. No. 19 on hearing.
JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 20, 22, 4, 14, and 23 and No. 7 on hearing.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 3,522, 4,254, 1,384, 7,104, 7,278, 4,149, 1,422, 1,423, 1,424, 1,547, 1,963, 4,465, 7,424.

JUDGE FREEMAN—Cases from Judge Payne's calendar. Nos. 3,966, 3,613, 3,793, 4,089, 3,071, 2,468, 2,890, 3,673, 3,912, 3,557, 4,393, 4,090, 1,455, 3,974, 2,405, 3,678, 3,792, 3,616. No. 3,854 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 125,347 on trial.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 2,696, 2,697, 2,698, 1,800, 2,037, 2,749, 2,751, 2,752, 2,812, 2,816, 2,867, 2,868, 2,638, 2,866, 2,991, 6,672, 1,736, 1,791, 2,871, 2,872, 2,629, 1,375.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Nos. 1,903, 2,200, 2,205, 2,192, 2,226, 2,254, 2,255, 2,257, 3,450, 11,165, 10,669, 12,214, 3,022, 8,089, 2,018, 2,019, 939, 1,893, 12,101, 10,030, 8,125, 155,915, 1,056, 1,533. No. 12,483 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 5,139, 1,919, 2,120, 7,127, 1,759, 1,168, 744, 2,068, 2,424, 2,426, and No. 866 on trial.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—No court.
JUDGE SEARS—No. 155,067.
JUDGE BAKER—No announcement.
JUDGE BURKE—Trial call—Nos. 16,011, 3,765, 1,439, 3,504, 6,588, 4,891, 5,727, 4,036, and 6,498 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—No. 9294 on trial.
JUDGE WINDES—Trial call—Nos. 1,375, 6,693, 7,703, 5,102.

JUDGE SCHAFER—County Court—10 a. m.—In re Harvey R. Newman on hearing. Nos. 11,-287, 11,014, 10,832.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE BLANKE—(Criminal Court)—Branch No. 1—No. 2,890.

JUDGE PAYNE—Branch No. 2—No. 3,186, 3,200, 3,427, 3,532, 3,577, 3,580, 3,588, 3,593, 3,607, 3,615, 3,618, 3,621, 3,624, 3,664, 3,665, 866, 1,943.

JUDGE SMITH—Branch No. 3—No. 3,157 on trial.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Branch No. 4—No. 1,407 on trial.

JUDGE HANECY—Branch No. 5—Nos. 1,894, 2,872, 2,078, 2,324, 2,876, 2,444, 2,560, 2,828, 2,958, 3,563, 624.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—Criminal business.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—1,996—Dora Hogan vs. D. Kussrow; on deft., $280.

JUDGE BLANKE—11,771—Emil Kuhn vs. Dr. Nicola; re on ver., $378. Appld.

JUDGE GOGGIN—12,768—Edwin R. Brainard and Michael D. Flavin vs. Hugo Ash; on deft., $165.65.—11,654—Bachelder & Johnson vs. Chicago *Daily Press* Co.; on deft., $4,325.

JUDGE FREEMAN—12,786—H. D. Vierney & Co. vs. The Chicago Sewer Pipe & Coal Co. and The Atlas Sewer Pipe Co.; on dfft., $238.04.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—22,626—Francis P. Owings vs. John E. Harper and Thos. A. Broughton; on dfft., $1,515.31.

JUDGE DUNNE—25,966—Samuel Schoeneman, use of Ryan Packing Co., vs. Codney & Co. and Wellington & Codney; on dfft., $185 and scl. fa.

JUDGE WINDES—1,513—Patrick O'Brien vs. John Auger and George Gundele; on fndg., $10,000. Appld.

Decrees.

JUDGE SMITH—9,632—Divorce, Winnifred E. Decker from Francis P. Decker.—7,710—Divorce, Jane Leddy from Daniel Leddy.

JUDGE TUTHILL—119,019—Olin vs. Kellar; dec. sale.—100,968—Johnson et al. vs. Coffery et al.; final dec.—9,859—Divorce, Aaron R. Reenhart from Margeretta.—8,164—Divorce, Sophia Mewes from Moritz Mewes.—9,538—Divorce, Harry Gault from Mary Gault.—10,196—Divorce, Katie Martindale from Roger Martindale.—8,574—Bullen vs. Dexter et al.; dec. sale.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—9,955—Delia Morris vs. Henry Morris; dec. apt. comrs.—9,548—Gates vs. Newell; dec. sale.—8,599—Nodtal vs. Friedel; dec. conf. sale.

JUDGE EWING—8,333—Hager vs. Anderson; dec. sale.—9,529—Boyce vs. Magill; same.—2,999—Christman vs. Jacobs; decl. dec.—2,629—Divorce, Arthur N. Draper from Anna M. Draper.

JUDGE STEIN—2,904—Twenty-second Street R. L. and Homestead Assn. vs. Fitzgerald; dec. sale.—2,892—Allen vs. Tudor; dec.—1,302—Mary Maloney vs. James Maloney; dec.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today Attorney E. H. Smith made a motion for an early decision in the apportionment cases. Other Supreme Court proceedings today were as follows:

Kinney vs. The People; dismissed as per stipulation.

Hempstreet vs. Crabb et al. answer filed by two respondents and motion to extend time to answer.

People ex rel. vs. City Council of Bloomington; motion for leave to file petition for mandamus.

Fletcher vs. Tuttle; motion by appellant for an early decision.

Rehearing was denied in the following cases: Mitchell vs. Shaneberg, Field vs. Barling, Bartlow vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, Lake Erie and Western Railway vs. Middlecoff et al.

Time was extended ten days for the defendants to file briefs in the cases of Fixmer vs. The People and Bradshaw vs. The People. Court adjourned till Friday morning.

REACTION IN PRODUCE.

[Continued from fourth page.]

and fat 1,574-lb branded cattle at $5.00; rough 1,482-lb Western steers, $4.40; slop-fed steers, 1,102@1,247 lbs, $4.50; inferior to fair grassy steers, $3.35@4.25; fed Texas steers, $3.00@4.15; native cows, $1.50@3.75. The fat cattle market was weak to 15c lower, the close being quite bad. Native cows sold 10@25c lower than Monday and Texas cattle 10c lower than Tuesday.

Hogs—Trade was active and prices advanced 5@10c. Heavy sold at $4.55@5.05, bulk $4.90@4.95, mixed $4.65@4.95, bulk $4.85@4.90, light $4.60@4.90, bulk $4.85@4.90; pigs $4.25@4.70.

Sheep—Lambs sold at $4.50 and Western sheep at $3.75. Texas sheep, 55@72 lbs, sold at $1.50@3.25. Most of the desirable sheep sold principally at $3.00@3.40 and lambs largely at $4.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, June 13.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4,445; on sale, 52 cars; market dull, 15c lower; choice native steers, $5.00; good to prime do, $4.75@4.90; medium to fair do, $4.40@4.70; inferior to ordinary do, $4.25@4.35; ordinary to prime Southern stillers, $4.30@4.70; choice corn-fed Colorados, $4.65@4.80; common to good bulls, $2.50@3.75; poor to prime dry cows, $1.85@3.50. Exports—European cables quote American steers at 10½@11½c per lb, dressed weights; refrigerator beef at 8½@9½c per lb. Exports today, 380 beeves and 2,460 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 4,494; market dull, shade lower; veals, poor to prime, $3.50@4.87½; choice and selected, $5.00@5.25; buttermilks and familie calves, $2.50@3.00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,937; on sale, 41 cars; market very dull; poor to prime sheep, $2.50@3.75; poor to prime lambs, $3.00@4.50; choice, $4.60@4.70; 27 cars unsold. Hogs—Receipts, 5,331; firmer; inferior to choice, $5.00@5.50.

Kansas City, Mo., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 8,500; shipments, 2,000. Market strong to shade lower; Texas steers, $3.00@4.00; Texas cows, $1.50@2.75; beef steers, $3.55@5.00; native cows, $1.40@2.45; stockers and feeders, $2.45@3.80; bulls, $2.00@3.40. Hogs—Receipts, 12,400; shipments, 3,200. Market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales, $4.70@4.80; heavies, $4.70@4.80; packers, $4.70@4.85; mixed, $4.75@4.85; lights, $4.70@4.80; Yorkers, $4.70@4.75; pigs, $4.40@4.65. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700; market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 500; market steady, quiet generally; native steers, 1,200 to 1,550 lbs, $4.35@4.70 for choice; good, $4.20@4.40; 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, $3.55@4.00; cows, $2.25@2.87½; calves, $4.25; Texans, all grades, $2.30@4.10. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 500; market active and strong; 10c higher; good to heavy weights, $4.85@4.90; good light, $4.75@4.80; common and fair light, $4.60@4.85; pigs, $4.35; bulk of day's sales, $4.75@4.85.

Omaha, Neb., June 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; market weak to 10c lower; steers, $3.80@4.70; Western, $2.90@3.80; cows, $1.25@3.90; feeders, 10@20c lower, $2.50@3.40; calves, 1,400; market 10c higher; closed weak; heavy, $4.70@4.80; light, $4.60@4.75. Sheep—Receipts, 2,700; market weak; muttons, $3.00@4.15; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

Sioux City, Ia., June 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,200; yesterday, 1,630 head; shipments, 1,000 head; 5@10c higher; $4.65@4.75; bulk, $4.70@4.72½. Cattle—Receipts, 400 head yesterday; 435 head; shipments, 190; dull and weak; feeders, $2.40@3.30; yearlings, $2.25@3.10; cows, $1.25@3.00; bulls, $1.25@2.85; oxen, $1.50@2.75.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED WEDNESday, June 13, 1894:

W. Van Buren-st, 370 e of S. Central Park-av., n f, 24x125, June 12 (J. R. Kovi to H. P. Abbenga).

W. Van Buren-st, 25 e of Hermitage-av, n f, 20x125, June 12 (H. C. Briggs to A. M. Watt).

W. Chicago-av., 145 w of Ashland-av., s f, 25x125, June 13 (W. Carter to C. Stark).

West-court, 218 s of Belmont-av., w f, 74x136, May 10 (A. P. Howland to J. Zimmerman).

E. Englewood Park, 48 s of North-st., w f, 72x124, June 8 (M. Geoghegan to E. Lumpp).

North-st, 70 w of Wright, n f, 72x124, June 8 (estate of R. W. Burnham to Richardson).

N. Halsted-st., 80 n of Buckingham-place, w f, 20x100, June 8 (W. J. Haerther to A. Shennetz).

Clybourn-av., s w cor Terra Cotta-st., n w (Vibleen).

N. Washtenaw-av., 226 s of W. North-av., e f, 50x125, June 8 (J. Gaffney to J. Siden to F. A. Hess).

Yale-st., 40 s of 70th, e f, 40x153, April 11 (A. Semer to E. Honkomp).

Winter-st., 265 e of Robey-st., south, e f, 50x125, June 9 (F. Pianek to L. C. Karl).

Morgan-st., 200 s of 63d, e f, 25x124, June 9 (C. M. Patten to Stanley).

Loomis-st., 315 n of 51st, w f, 50x125, June 12 (J. McErlroy to E. Burris).

43d-st., n e cor of Cornelia-av., n f, 25x86, June 12 (M. M. Best to A. Lipsky).

43d-st., 125 w of S. Wood, n f, 25x125, May 19 (J. Gaffney to J. Minor).

Ogden-av., s w cor Homer-av., triangle, 66x122x140, May 29 (F. F. Lyon to G. J. Lautenschlaeger).

Ellis-av., 100 s of 35th-st., w f, 25x132, April 30 (R. Johns to G. McKeown).

Lutz-av., 216 w of Western, s f, 50x124, June 13 (A. Lutz to T. Littleson).

Racine-av., 150 s of 39th, w f, 25x130, June 9 (M. E. Herrick to F. W. Wheeler).

Stanton-st., 240 south of Greenwood-av., s w f, 24 ft to R. R., June 11 (H. Gildemeister to J. Mannbacher).

Same premises as above, Feb. 16 (J. P. Peterson to E. Gildemeister).

Bowler-st., s e cor of Belmont-av., e f, 25x125, June 9 (I. G. Smith to H. Anderson).

Wilmot-av., 21 s e of Armitage-av., s e f, 24x125, June 13 (F. Kroschwitz to L. R. Radermacher).

Center-st., 115 e of Cleveland-av., s f, 50 to alley; June 12 (N. Petrytaus to A. Bergman).

Huron-st., 95¼ e of Sedgwick, n f, 24x100, June 13 (H. A. Ketgen to L. F. Ketgen).

Adams-st., 124 w of Robey-st., s f, 25x121, June 4 (E. Nicholson to C. F. W. Butler).

Landrys-st., 240 south of 34th-st., w f, 24x125, June 12 (J. E. Anderson to C. E. Anderson).

S. Leavitt-st., 200 n of 37th, w f, 25x100, April 29 (H. Wahl to W. Frink).

Forest-av., 66 n of 32d-st., e f, 33x100, April 14 (J. Bisbee to W. F. Favorite).

Peoria-st., 200 n of 41st, e f, 132x124, Aug. 18, 1893 (F. Blaine to J. Thimmelin).

Same premises as above, Aug. 18, 1893 (E. Thimmelin to F. Blaine).

54th-court, n e cor St. Louis-av., s f, 101x125, June 12 (C. Gardiner to P. C. King).

Ashland-av., 123 n of 33d-st., w f, 25x185, May 2 (S. J. Schwartz to F. Schwartz).

Logan-st., 245 e of Union, s f, 24x125, June 2 (P. Costello to J. Cunningham).

Dearborn-st., 116 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 40x99, June 12 (H. Hemmelin to A. J. Himler).

Alexander-st., 225 w of Wentworth-av., s f, 25x167, April 30 (J. Harris to J. Wilson).

McGovern-st., 228 n of Milwaukee-av., n f, 24x140, May 28 (A. Heaney to H. Hengen).

Spencer-av., 150 s of 124th-st., w f, 25x125, also block bounded by 124th, Spencer, 124th and Eleanor, June 11 (M. B. Hutchinson to Jump).

Clark-st., n e cor Edgewater-av., w f, 25x127, June 29 (E. Kinn to L. Lohrke).

W. Huron-st., 100 e of Campbell-av., s f, 25x133, March 1 (C. Steinmeier to J. Kealey).

Alley 1st, bet North and Milwaukee-aves., s e f, 32x44x32x35, June 6 (L. Hardi to Mut. W. S. El. Co.).

Two blocks bounded by Belmont-av., W. 62d-st., 38th-st., and W. 63d-st., June 12 (C. Howe-st., 561 n of Willow, w f, 31½x128, June 12 (O. Hotton to H. Kalweit).

So. Chicago-av., s w cor Reed-st., s e f, 75x125, June 12 (M. Acker to J. F. Prueschke).

Addison-av., s e cor Robert-st., n f, 48x124, Oct. 30, '93 (C. F. Ford to O. A. Born).

N. Halsted-st., 441 s of Diversey, e f, 25x125, Campbell-av., 125 s of Potomac, w f, 25x126, June 8 (A. L. Anderson to A. Walker).

Hirsch-st., 86 w of N. Washtenaw-av., n f, 25x124, June 6 (J. Beaman to V. Miller).

Indiana-av., 150 s of E. 14th-st., s f, 50x161, April 30 (J. Harding to St. Luke's Hospital).

Fremont-st., 100 s of Sheridan-st., n f, 50x124, May 5 (W. H. Rockwell to H. Fellows).

Giddings-st., 75 e of Leavitt, s f, 37x125, June 2 (E. G. Gross to J. S. Holmes).

Pleasantview, n w cor 33d-st., f, 100x180, June 13 (F. Levy to W. G. Aylesworth).

Marshfield-av., 280 s of 57th-st., e f, 30x125, June 13 (H. Lee to E. M. Gray).

Same premises as above, June 12 (E. M. Gray to H. Lee).

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A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—GREATEST BUSIness clairvoyant, astrologer, medium, is the well known and original MRS. M. FOSTER; tells every thing; 40 years' practice; satisfaction. 42 E. 31st-st, near Cottage Grove-av.

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Location 64th-st and Grace-av.; flats 5, 6, and 7 rooms; $25 to $35 per month, including steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, gas and electric fixtures, shades, janitor service, etc.; the building is modern in every respect and flats are ready for occupancy; take Ill. Cent trains to 63d-st. or elevated trains to Stony Island-av.; either station is only a little over a block from the Waukesha. Fast trains on Ill. Cent. make the trip in 16 minutes.

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Equipped with steam heat, hot water, electric light and elevator, gas ranges, refrigerators, elevator, telephone, and janitor service; low rental.

Apply to janitor on premises or

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E. P. DATESMAN & SON, 90 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—MODERN; LIGHT. 7 LARGE rooms, heated and supplied with hot water; fine order; $35. W. D. BISHOPP, 394 37th-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6-ROOM FLATS WITH bath, $15 to $25; janitor service; 1535 and 1537 State-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT IN THE HOWARD, 6902 AND 6904 Yale-av.; five 3 and 4-room flats, $13.50 to $17; choice location. H. W. SPEARS, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—1608 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 5 AND 7 room steam heated flats. Rents greatly reduced. See janitor on premises or call 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—2-ROOM FLAT, HANDSOMELY AND completely furnished, overlooking Washington Park; exceptionally cheap. Call 6017 Rhodes-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—290 HURON-ST., EAST OF STATE—

Flat, newly and elegantly decorated, containing 7 rooms and store-room, with all modern improvements; hardwood floor; screens; shades; Lily range; and the best considered the finest flat on the North Side; open for inspection.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—
459 and 461 LA SALLE-AV.

Elegant 4-story building; one 8-room flat, steam heat, gas ranges, fine mantel, sideboard, etc.; newly decorated.

J. F. McINTOSH,
125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—417 AND 419 CHESTNUT-ST.—SUNdry 6-room apartments, with bath; steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc.; these are very desirable; will be rented at reasonable price; location within walking distance, and only one block from the lake. Apply to janitor or to WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE DEVONSHIRE, 376 DEARBORN av., 3d floor 8-room apartment, elegantly decorated, large connecting rooms; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; only select, see janitor or L. B. MANTONYA, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—S AND 9 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, finished throughout; hardwood mantels, gas ranges, etc.; very low rental. 1033 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT PRESENT TENANT LEAVING town will rent at reduced rate desirable newly decorated flat, 316 Hampton-ct., near north end Lincoln Park. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT, WITH MODERN IMprovements, at North Edgewater; furnace, hot and cold water, speaking tubes; $18.

J. P. HUNTER, owner, E. 612 Ashland Blk.

TO RENT—LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, 380 N. CLARK-st.; not heated; also steam heat, 5 and 6 rooms, 34 Maple-st.; janitor on premises.

H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—2 TO 6 ROOM FLATS; $10 AND UPwards; all with bath. Fine air; only a few minutes' walk to business center. Inquire 38 Pine-st. H. ELLIOTT.

TO RENT—FLAT, 526 SUNNYSIDE-AV., HALF block from station, Ravenswood.

West Side.

TO RENT—
522 and 524 West Congress-st., elegant 7-room flats; every modern convenience; entirely light; fine location.

1120 Jackson-blvd., one 6-room flat, newly decorated; sunlight in every room.

J. F. McINTOSH,
125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ALL IN GOOD REPAIR—
4-room flat, modern, 277 Ogden-av.....$18
6-room flat, modern, 138 S. Lincoln-st..... 22.50
4-room flat, rear, 370 W. Indiana-st..... 10
E. L. STEWART & CO., 59 Clark-st. (1010 Ashland Block).

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE OGDEN apartment bldg., cor. Ogden and Warren-avs., facing Union Park; newly renovated throughout. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—347 OGDEN-AV., 1ST FLAT, 6 ROOMS and bath, $22; also 8 and 4 room flats in brick buildings, 745 W. Indiana-st. and 838 W. Madison-st.; $9 to $12. D. W. STORRS, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—CHOICE MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats, janitor service; rents $23 to $28. Apply at 274 Laflin-st. near Harrison.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND, McNally Building, ready for occupancy.

RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE—692 VAN BUren-st., cor. Lincoln. O'HEARNE, 716 W. Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FOR DRUG STORE, NEAR COR. Wells and Hill-sts. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 194 Dearborn-st., agents.

FOR RENT—STORE, 386 NORTH CLARK-ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
In the Garden City Block, N. W. corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av., a few large well-lighted offices with steam heat; suitable for manufacturers' agents and salesmen; large passenger and freight elevators. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 308, it the building.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES, SINGLE OR CONnected; first-class condition; best location; prompt services; in Adams Express Bldg., 183 to 189 Dearborn-st. REST & McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 39 MODERN BUILT lings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 38 AND 40 La Salle-st.; 65x80. Apply to A. L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST., all or part of large building suitable for club or any kind of business. HODGE BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS, 50X100, WITH or without power; light on all sides; s. e. corner Jackson and Hoaden & McAlley.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE BUILDING, S. E. COR. Franklin and Lake-sts.; 4 floors and basement; 20 x80 feet; all light; favorable terms to good tenants; will rent floors separately if desired. Apply to WHITE & WENTWORTH, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 88 STATE-ST. VAUGHAN'S seed store.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Astor and N. State-sts., a good stable with room for four horses and three carriages. Address F M 134, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857.)

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS. We make KIMBALL PIANOS, REED AND PORTABLE PIPE ORGANS, also piano stool and covers. FOUR LARGE FACTORIES UNDER ONE SYSTEM OF OPERATING EXPENSES, thus enabling us to obtain the BEST RESULTS at an absolute MINIMUM OF COST.

EASY PAYMENTS if desired.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE. GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. Pianos tuned and repaired. Old instruments taken in exchange.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

Great inducements to purchasers.

We take old pianos in exchange at full value.

Pianos sold on installments if esired.

An immense stock to select from.

Second-hand grands, uprights, and squares at nominal prices.

Pianos for rent. Tuning.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.
174 Wabash-av.

PROMPT PIANO PURCHASERS WILL OBtain wonderful values in upright, grand, and square pianofortes at LYON & HEALY'S this and next week; besides, it is walking distance of your business; only 20 months till Sept., and then the victim can move; 20 minutes or 3 miles out always moves back near his business; 2 rooms, $12; 3 rooms, $17; 4 rooms, $20; large store-room; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitors, laundries, dryers, baths, marble entrances, nicely papered, carpeted halls and stairs, light and well ventilated; agent on premises always. 3829 Calumet-av.

N. B.—We sell sheet-music at half price. Our store will be closed Saturdays at 1 p. m. during June, July, and August.

PIANOS The highest grade made!
PIANOS The best manufactured!
PIANOS Low-priced and second-hand.
ORGANS On easy payments, or for
ORGANS rent, from $1 per
ORGANS month upward.
PIANOS $50 second-hand pianos
ORGANS $25 second-hand organs
PIANOS from $10 upward.
ORGANS Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.

ESTEY & CAMP, The Leading House,
233 State-st. 233 Jackson-st.

BUY FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, AND SAVE THE DEALER'S PROFIT.

Conover Pianos.
Schubert Pianos.
Kingsbury Pianos.

PRICES ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST; TERMS THE EASIEST.

Chicago Cottage Organ Co.,
215 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

PIANOS TO RENT—
Only $5 for one month or rental of 7¾ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PIANOS
ORGANS
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ORGANS
PIANOS
ORGANS

The highest grade made!
The best manufactured!
Low-priced and second-hand.
On easy payments, or for
rent, from $1 per
month upward.
$50 second-hand pianos
$25 second-hand organs
from $10 upward.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.

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Conover Pianos.
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Only $5 for one month or rental of 7¾ octave upright piano; largest stock in city to select from. Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

200 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.
26 5th-av., New York.
26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories—Boston, Mass.

BLAME ONLY YOURSELF IF AFTER PURchasing a piano you are dissatisfied with it. Before purchasing anywhere see the IMPROVED EMERSON PIANO. NEW CATALOGUE and price list mailed free. Call or address

EMERSON PIANO CO.,
Manager. 218 Wabash-av.

$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY, BUYS NEW UPright piano, fully warranted; prices $165, $175, $185, $200 each.

LEICHTON BROS.,
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. 263 to 267 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ALL MAKES OF PIANOS LOOK AND sound alike when new. BEAUTY PIANOS you can depend upon for a lifetime of wear. Do not buy until you have examined the sweet-toned BRADBURY. Write for price list and special plans of payment. Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 257 Wabash-av.

ONE KNABE UPRIGHT, MAHOGANY case; nearly new; $300.
One Weber upright, beautiful tone; $325.
One Chickering upright, good order; $300.
Manufacturers' Piano Co.,
248 Wabash-av.

CHASE BROS. PIANOS, CHICKERING pianos, and a complete stock of medium-priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on payments.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. PIANO CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—200 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $3 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased; open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$115, $125, $140, $150, $165, $175 EACH—UPright pianos; various makes to select from; terms easy to customers; every piano fully warranted; open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

$100; BUYS CHICKERING UPRIGHT piano, second-hand; easy terms. Open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., Cor. Morgan.

LEFT ON SALE, A FINE 3-PEDAL STEINway upright piano, like new; $350.

J. C. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

1 WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO, MAHOGANY case, good as new..... $225

J. C. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

1 FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO, stool, and cover..... $140

J. C. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

1 VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO, walnut case..... $175

J. C. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS. SOHMER PIANOS.
The Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—UPRIGHT PIANO, CHOST $450; will sell for $150; this is a bargain. Address P O 124, Tribune office.

1 W. W. KIMBALL UPRIGHT, $150.

J. C. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

$140—VOSE UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARLY new; easy terms.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS BAUER PIANO.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS HALLET & DAVIS PIANO.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE STEEL ROAN MARE 6 years old, perfectly sound and gentle, thoroughly city broke, absolutely afraid of nothing, good traveler; safe for a lady to drive; price $175. Can be seen in rear of No. 1648 Belmont-av., near Evanston-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR HANDSOME BROWN coach horses, well matched, drive single or double; will sell cheap; have no use for them. Apply on premises, 1923 Calumet-av.

WANT SOUND 6-YEAR-OLD BUGGY horse, good roadster; must be bargain for cash; state full particulars; no stables or dealers need answer. Address L 147, Tribune office.

STUDEBAKER BROS.' MFG. CO.,
203 to 207 Michigan-av.,

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BUILDERS,

Have now on exhibition a stock of carriages and harness which for style and quality has never been surpassed, and which includes the very latest and most fashionable designs in spiders, cabriolets, park wagons, Stanhopes, and two-wheelers.

Call and examine before purchasing.

THE CHICAGO CARRIAGE BAZAAR: Every kind of new and second-hand vehicle; prices lower than any other place; also storage for carriages and furniture on separate floors.

VAN NEST & CO., 545 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fairhotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P. 21 Park-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—HAMMOND-TYPEWRITER; EXCELlent order; $25. Address L 205, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SMITH-PREMIER typewriter; must be in good condition and a bargain. Address L 217, Tribune office.

EDUCATIONAL.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON.

Courses in Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, and General Studies.

Entrance examination in Chicago June 28 and 29. Address H. W. TYLER, Secretary.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 39 MODERN BUILT lings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL SALE—RARE BARGAINS IN BIcycles; some 1893 patterns, new and perfect; strictly high grade; better than the majority of 1894 wheels; at from $50 to $100; former price $125 to $150; children's wheels cheap; now is your chance. See us sure. Spokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash-av.

NEW HIGH-GRADE PNEUMATIC BICYCLES sold at less than cost to manufacture. Kenwoods, $65; Oxfords, $55; Peerless, $50; Records, $45; Circuits, $40; Couriers, $25; 26-in. cush. tire, girls, $30. Bicycle Headquarters, 186 E. Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ROAD RACER—AEOLUS PNEUmatic safety; light weight; first-class condition; cheap for cash. Address L 204, Tribune office.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. 88 MADISON-ST GORNULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—INCOME PAYING PROPERTIES—We have a carefully selected list of well-located income paying properties that under the conservative real roll of this year

PAY 10 PER CENT NET

and

RANGING IN PRICE FROM $10,000 TO $150,000.

No such opportunity for profitable investment in Chicago real estate has occurred in years, and that this fact is appreciated by careful investors is attested by the large number of such properties recently sold by us. We respectfully solicit an interview with intending investors.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Members of the Chicago Real Estate Board.
301-304 INTER OCEAN BLDG., DEARBORN AND MADISON-STS.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—99 YEARS; NO REVALuation.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

Three miles from Court House
on EIGHT railroads—2 Eastern, 2 Western, and 3 belt lines; FREE SWITCHING on all roads in the city; 12,500 to 245,000 square feet, with railroad switch on the property; suitable for stone, coal, or lumber yard, or manufacturing purposes.

JAMES W. HEDENBERG,
132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN APARTMENT buildings. F. S. BROOKS, 82 Hartford Bldg.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
between Grand-av. and North-av., east of West 40th-av. in the Home of Mickey subd., at $450 to $500 each on easy monthly payments.
For particulars call at the office of the owner,
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A FEW very handsome lots near Fullerton-av. and West 44th-st., at $250 each on easy terms. Interests must be closed out to clean up what few lots I have left in the Kelvyn Grove addition.

Free excursion every Sunday. Send for tickets and plats

JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 4 STORES AND FLATS, 1115 to 1121 Harrison-st., well rented, 12 per cent gross; must be sold; bargain at $15,750.

GOOD & SCHNEIDER,
1138 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BLVD. RESIDENCE —Sacrifice; must sell; a great snap; $6,000; quick sale; near Carpenter-st. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM 2-STORY AND BASEment brick; gas, water, large grounds, beautiful lawn and garden; 45 minutes out by railroad; will also sell furniture if desired.

JOHN R. LYMAN,
407, 225, Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60 FEET, HUMBOLDT-BLVD. ½ block north of park, $6,000 next 5 days. 925 W. No-th-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — CHOICE PROPERTY IN EDGEwater, east front; no 50x150; 12 large rooms and conservatory; steam heat, electric lights, and all modern improvements; furnished if desired; family going abroad. For terms apply to LOUIS LANGE JR., 925 Kenmore-av., Edgewater, Ill.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
IN
EVANSTON

Fronting on Central-av., Lincoln-av., Prairie-av., Railroad-av., Fulton-av., Stewart-av., and Grosse Point-av. All within one to three blocks of Central-av. depot, at prices from $15 to $20 per foot.

These lots are nearly all 50x200 feet to 20-feet alleys, improved with water pipes, sewers, electric lights, large shade trees, sidewalks. In fact the choicest residence and business lots in the town. Have also a few very choice corners.

TERMS:
$50 to $100 cash, balance $10 to $20 per month.

Evanston is too well known to need my telling all the advantages it has over all other suburban towns near Chicago.

EVANSTON

Has the very best railroad facilities, the best schools, best churches, best society, best system of order, best improvements, and is considered the handsomest town in Cook County.

If you are ready for a bargain call early as the choicest lots will be selected first.

Free ride any day to parties who wish to see this property by calling at my office at 10:30 a. m. or 1:30 p. m.

Large map of the town can be had by addressing or calling at the office of the owner.

JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.,
Chicago.

FOR SALE—

FOUR FREE EXCURSIONS.

On account of the very large attendance upon my regular Sunday Free Excursion to HOLLYWOOD, resulting in inability on my part to properly handle the crowds, even with my army of salesmen, I find myself driven to the necessity of running week-day excursions in addition, and therefore I have arranged for a

SPECIAL FREE EXCURSION

for every other day this week as follows:

TUESDAY, JUNE 12;
THURSDAY, JUNE 14,
AND SATURDAY, JUNE 16;

from Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts. Trains leave at 3 p. m. and free tickets can be had at my main office and at depot gates 10 minutes before trains start. Trains stop at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av., and go rain or shine.

150 VERY CHOICE LOTS remain from which to make selections, and owing to the financial dullness you can buy at Hollywood cheaper during this month than you ever can again. Call or write for

A HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Free tickets for my REGULAR SUNDAY EXCURSION JUNE 17, can be had only at my main office. Call or write for same. They will not be furnished at depot gates as heretofore for excursion of that date, as the gates will be open on that Sunday till 1 o'clock for the issuance of tickets.

S. E. GROSS,
602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—$200 GIVEN AWAY FOR CASH! 5 years ago I paid $200 for a beautiful suburban lot. You cannot buy property in that vicinity now for $500. I have got to raise some cash to move my family West, and will take this week $400 for it, ½ down and balance as will accommodate you. This is fully 40 per cent below the market. Address P N 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE; MODERN HOUSES, $2,500 to $5,000; terms for everybody; call for free tickets.

J. R. SPENCER,
Room 116, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES; $4,800, $5,250 $6,500, $6,000, $6,300, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS. CALL or write owner, WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 230.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE—AT A BARGAIN—Three houses of 7, 8, and 10 rooms; well located and within 3 blocks of the depot; prices $2,800, $3,300, and $3,700; terms one-third cash; balance on long time; if not sold before the 1st of July, a good 8-room house, with large grounds, new furnace, etc., will be rented for $20 per month until next May or longer; and a well-furnished house of 7 rooms, with good barn, etc. (my own home) will be rented six months for $40 per month, and one year longer for $35 per month.

C. E. BROWNE, Glencoe, Owner.
WM. E. STARR, Agent,
79 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A 14-ACRE TRACT VERY FERTILE soil, good frame house, brick barn, fine orchard, close to depot on the Wisconsin Central railway, at Wheeling, in Cook County; suitable for a country house or market garden; new town starting at this point; land values advancing rapidly; price $4,000. Also, market garden farms, from 2 to 20 acres, at same price, $150 per acre and upward. Free excursions daily from our office, at 3 p. m.

HENRY J. COSGROVE & CO.,
Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—MODERN HOUSES, $2,500 to $8,000; terms for everybody; call for tickets. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—
SAN BENITO VALLEY.
100 ACRES—A HOME—A GRANT.
Four thousand acres of fruit land
87 miles south of San Francisco,
37 miles north of San Jose,
Sargents Station.

This well-known Grant subdivided in 10, 20, and 40 acre tracts, is for the first time offered to parties desiring a home, and can be made self-sustaining in 2 or 3 years. Requiring no artificial irrigation, with as good soil as any in the State, with a climate unequaled in California, within 2½ hours of Del Monte, Monterey and Santa Cruz, on the ocean, makes this property as desirable as ever offered for settlement. Temperature about 47 deg. in winter and 70 deg. in summer.

Three hours' ride via Southern Pacific railroad from San Francisco and one hour's ride from San Jose. Excursions once a month.

Prices $25 to $100 per acre. Terms ¼ cash, balance in three years. For full particulars address

F. J. GODFREY, Manager,
Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, or
Inter-National Homestead Company.
1401 Security Building,
Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CALIFORNIA OR chard and city homes: Los Angeles, Pomona, San Diego, and the Santa Clara Valley. H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—240 ACERS LAND, NEAR CHICAGO, at a sacrifice price. Address L, 167, Tribune.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY
CHOICE FARMING LAND $7.50 PER ACRE
In Central Wisconsin, on Northwestern line; only $2 per acre cash, balance long time; 5,000 acres already sold. Recommended by County Board and actual settlers. Prosperous neighborhood; no swamps.
CHOICE CITY LOTS AT $5 TO $25.
Free transportation to the purchaser of one or more acres. 1,200 lots already sold. For free maps and circulars regarding the land and plats of the townsite apply to The Columbia Improvement Company, C. S. Graves, Secy., Room 1, 103 Fifth-av., cor. 14th-st., Chicago. N. B.—Salesmen on commission wanted, either ladies or gentlemen.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SEA SHORE—A BARGAIN IS offered parties seeking to buy sea shore property; a tract of 15 acres located on the Manasquan River, near the shore, and one of the finest locations for a fine hotel; also 100 lots, 50x150, located near Sea Girt, Spring Lake, and other favorite places on the Jersey coast, and called "Brielle" are for sale; a handsome hotel and other improvements connected with the property; correspondence solicited.

WM. H. TURNER,
Jersey City, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FINE FARM CONTAINING 50 TO 100 acres, on which to build a home; located on R. R. leaving Chicago from South, for summer resort; must be well located and in place somewhat noted as a resort for Chicago people; only responses must give details of particulars or no attention paid them. Address P O 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY 2-STORY FLAT BUILDING, of all clear, on the South Side; will give 24x100, with frame house, on 57th-st., near Princeton-av.; rents for $25 and $30; the balance in cash. Address B E, 324 Tribune office.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR AN APARTment building composed of small flats well rented; must show a good investment. Address L 200, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WISH TO INVEST ABOUT $12,000 in some good investment. State-st. preferred; must be a bargain. Send particulars to L 156, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—ABOUT 100 FT. ON Harrison and Polk. Address P V 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—LOT, WEST SIDE, NEAR 40th and Madison-sts.; cheap. Address L 203, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER, KENWOOD residence, $10,000 to $20,000; price must be low. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—ELEGANT HOUSE ON 80-FT. AUburn Park corner; equity $11,000, inc. $5,000; take vacant, flats, or mortgage. Or purchase money paper; will give to leave city. Owner, J. BOYD, 6249 Ogleshy-av.

FOR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE NORTH Side flat for vacant lot on West Side. Lot in Court House, contains stores and 24 modern 3 to 7 room flats, comparatively new, and very substantially constructed; present actual income and reduced rental exceeds $7,500, with one or two flats vacant; incumbrance $30,000 at 5 per cent; want for $45,000 equity at least $10,000 cash. Lot is not other well located improved. Positively no propositions entertained without the cash. A. W. STANWEIT, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 314.

FOR EXCHANGE
For Elegant suburban residence, house 12 rooms, hardwood finish, gas, water, large grounds, beautiful lawn and garden; 45 minutes out by railroad; will also sell furniture if desired.

JOHN R. LYMAN,
407, 225, Dearborn-st.

FARM IN LAKE CO., ILL., OR WAUKEGAN property wanted in exchange for fine new hardware and general stock in fine location; the best business opportunity in Chicago; own entire building we rent and will exchange the whole if desirable. Address P V 94, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—640 ACRES TEXAS LAND FOR real estate. 1029 Unity Building.

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE residence properties for sale or to exchange for clear vacant. International Exchange Company, 155 Washington-st. Suite 24 and 25.

WANT TO EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL FARM near Chicago or for vacant lots, a $5,000 equity in choice improved real estate. F. W. MERRY & SON, Room 1036, 172 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE NEW HARDWARE for real estate or good equity. 1022 Unity Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at lowest market rates. Will be divided in amounts to suit.

J. H. LAMB & BRO.,
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

A FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN—ANY AMOUNT on improved property at lowest rates.

MADLUNG, ELIMANN & McCORTNEY,
423 and 423 Chamber of Commerce.

A BOUT $100,000 ALWAYS ON HAND TO LOAN at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate; building loans; prepayment privileges.

LOEBELL, FARWELL & CO., Owings Building.

A SPECIAL FUND ON BUSINESS PROPERTY; lowest current rates; building loans made. RICE & CRIGHTON, 118 Dearborn-st.

ALBERT WAHL, 706 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE Bldg., makes loans on city improved real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money and invest funds; choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

FARM LOANS, FIRST OR SECOND MORTGAGE loans made within 100 miles. M'DONOUGH, 134 E. Van Buren-st., R. 405.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 DEARBORN-ST., have money in hand to loan on Chicago real estate in sums to suit at lowest current rates; no delay.

LOAN OF $6,000 ON IMPROVED PROPERTY; value $14,000; call and examine. 876 72d-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

B. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½ and 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.

LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS, 85

Y TIME TABLES.

VESTERN.
Continued.

NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—
and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av.
rner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Moines,	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
Sioux	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
ake, San	*10:30 pm	*10:30 am
wood	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
riors	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
ts, Madi	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
mona, and	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
	*10:15 pm	* 9:35 pm
So. Dakota	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
a	† 6:30 pm	† 9:30 am
sh, Nen	†11:30 am	† 6:15 pm
nominee	† 8:00 pm	† 7:35 am
Howard	*3:00 pm	* 7:35 am
ecomer	† 8:00 am	† 7:35 pm
eslander	† 5:00 pm	† 10:05 am
Superior	† 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
	8:30 pm	† 7:35 am

	Leave.	Arrive.
e—Leave, (3:30) a. m.,		*7:00 a.m.
eston, (2:30 p. m.,		*5:00 p. m.
ole and Iowa,		*10:35 am
t. Mendota,		† 9:30 am
Neb. points,		† 9:30 am
Black Hills,		† 8:20 am
Leaven'th,		† 9:35 am
		*10:35 am
apolis,		* 9:00 am
apolis,		*10:30 pm
Leaven'th,		*10:30 pm
and Denver,		*10:30 am

cept Sunday. ‡Daily except Sat

EASTERN.

CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL
and Albany railroads.—Depot, foot of Lake-st. Trains leave new Central Station on the line of Park row, 23d-st. 39th-st. and 42d-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st.

	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
1894.		
Train via New and W. M. Ry	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
ed W. M. Ry	† 8:15 am	† 6:30 pm
	*10:05 am	*10:30 pm
on Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
ress	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
via Kala- d I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
Train via New and W. M. Ry	† 5:45 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Line	† 9:35 pm	† 7:10 am
	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
via Kalama- d I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Train via New and W. M. Ry	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

‡Sunday.

WALKER AND ST. PAUL RY'S
327 Clark-st. Telephone No. 1. Passenger Station, Canal, Adams

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:40 pm
maha and	*10:30 pm	* 9:40 am
	†10:25 pm	* 9:40 am
	*10:25 pm	* 9:40 am
Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Kansas City	†10:35 pm	† 7:15 am
Southern	†6:15 pm	† 7:10 am
Central Da-	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
	†10:35 pm	† 9:40 am
rn Wiscon	†11:30 am	† 7:00 pm
ginsola	† 8:00 pm	† 9:40 pm

	Leave.	Arrive.
	*8:30 a. m.	*11:30 a. m.
	*10:30 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
	*11:30 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
	p. m.	Arrive.
	p. m.	a. m.
cept Sunday.		‡Daily except Sat
cept Monday.		

TRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS
station, 12th-st. and Park row, th cars also be taken from 22d-st. e Park Stations. Tickets at city e-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
d & Memphis	† 1:35 pm	† 9:30 am
d Special	* 9:30 pm	* 7:35 am
	* 9:00 pm	* 8:00 pm
catur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Mail	* 3:00 am	* 12:30 pm
	* 5:30 am	* 7:00 pm
senger	† 8:00 am	† 7:00 pm
eans Exp	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
	† 4:00 pm	*10:25 am
ue, Sioux City		
st Line	† 2:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Sioux City	‡11:59 pm	† 6:50 am
ger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
ington	† 5:00 pm	† 7:30 pm
and Express		† 7:30 pm

ht runs to Dubuque only. *Daily.
day.

PEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
ANTA FE ROUTE.

arborn Station, cor. Dearborn and

Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
d Peoria Ex.,	† 1:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
Ex., exc.	† 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
ington Ex.	† 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Express	† 6:00 pm	*10:10 pm
	† 9:30 pm	† 9:15 am
	† 9:30 pm	† 9:15 am
	*11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
	† 3:00 am	† 7:00 am

ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAIL-
and tickets at No. 211 Clark street ger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
ington	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
ola and Iowa	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Neb. points	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Black Hills	† 6:32 pm	† 8:20 am
Leaven'th	† 6:10 pm	† 9:35 am
	† 6:10 pm	*10:35 am
apolis	† 8:25 pm	† 9:00 am
apolis	*10:30 pm	*10:30 pm
Leaven'th	*10:30 pm	† 6:45 am
and Denver	*10:30 pm	† 8:20 am

cept Sunday.

EASTERN.

CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL
and Albany railroads.—Depot, foot of Lake-st. Trains leave new Central Station on the line of Park row, 23d-st. 39th-st. and 42d-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st.

1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Train via New and W. M. Ry	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
ed W. M. Ry	† 8:15 am	† 6:30 pm
	*10:05 am	*10:30 pm
on Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
ress	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
via Kala- d I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
Train via New and W. M. Ry	† 5:45 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Line	† 9:35 pm	† 7:10 am
	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
via Kalama- d I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Train via New and W. M. Ry	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

‡Sunday.

WALKING LINES. CHICAGO UNION
ATION, Adams, Canal and Madison Offices at Station, at 248 South Trains run as follows: ‡Daily except Sunday. Auditorium

TO	Leave.	Arrive.
Edinburgh	† 9:00 am	† 5:30 pm
Louisville	† 8:30 am	† 5:45 pm
nnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:45 pm
press	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
East	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
shington	*11:00 am	* 5:00 pm
sburgh	† 3:15 pm	† 8:00 am
shington	† 3:15 pm	† 9:00 pm
Mail	† 5:30 pm	† 9:00 am
Limited	† 5:30 pm	† 9:00 am
shington	† 5:30 pm	† 9:00 am
New York	† 5:30 pm	† 9:00 am
Louisville	† 8:20 pm	† 7:30 am
nnati	† 8:20 pm	† 7:30 am
East	† 8:20 pm	† 7:30 am
New York	*11:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
Express	*11:30 pm	† 9:00 pm

ROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM
ation, corner Polk and Dearborn-201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

ay. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
Express	† 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Preston Ex	† 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Express	† 6:00 pm	*10:10 pm
	† 9:30 pm	*10:15 pm
	† 9:30 pm	† 7:15 am
	† 9:30 pm	† 8:50 am
	† 3:00 am	† 7:00 am

ROUTE. G. B. AND Q. RAIL-
and tickets at No. 211 Clark street ger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
ington	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
ola and Iowa	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Neb. points	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Black Hills	† 6:32 pm	† 8:20 am
Leaven'th	† 6:10 pm	† 9:35 am
	† 6:10 pm	*10:35 am
apolis	† 8:25 pm	† 9:00 am
apolis	*10:30 pm	*10:30 pm
Leaven'th	*10:30 pm	† 6:45 am
and Denver	*10:30 pm	† 8:20 am

cept Sunday.

EASTERN.

CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL
and Albany railroads.—Depot, foot of Lake-st. Trains leave new Central Station on the line of Park row, 23d-st. 39th-st. and 42d-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st.

1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Train via New and W. M. Ry	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
ed W. M. Ry	† 8:15 am	† 6:30 pm
	*10:05 am	*10:30 pm
on Special	*10:30 am	* 2:00 pm
ress	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
via Kala- d I. R. R.	† 3:30 pm	† 9:00 pm
Train via New and W. M. Ry	† 5:45 pm	† 1:25 pm
Detroit Line	† 9:35 pm	† 7:10 am
	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
via Kalama- d I. R. R.	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Train via New and W. M. Ry	*11:45 pm	* 6:45 am

‡Sunday.

E—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO
R. Depot, 12th-st. viadnct, corner

ept Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Ex.	† 7:35 am	8:10 pm
Express	† 9:30 am	5:35 pm
oe Express	† 9:30 pm	8:30 am

eping car accommodations call on thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-

E—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY
allway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati	3:32 pm	7:40 am
Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Louisville	2:32 pm	10:48 am

TE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STA
Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts 4 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

	Leave.	Arrive.
press	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
press	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD
342 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel on, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

pt Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
	† 7:30 am	5:35 pm
	† 2:00 pm	† 7:55 pm
Mail	† 2:00 pm	† 7:55 pm
modation	† 5:15 pm	9:40 a
	† 7:45 pm	7:25
Va	† 7:45 pm	7:2

BETTORS' SORRY DAY.

HAWTHORNE HORSES RUN SADLY OUT OF ALL THEIR FORM.

Jessie W. at 100 to 1 Beats Queen Bess, Ohio Belle Is Last to Wolsey in the Speculation Handicap, and Honest Old Patrick Overthrows Wightman and All Calculations—Rouble and Percy Take the Other Races—The Players of Form Have an Afternoon of Hard Knocks.

Yesterday afternoon at Hawthorne was mild and humorous. What the weather did to take out of the dear public the horses and the starting was awful, form worse, and surprises came one after another. Jolted in the local rmg, the lambs turned toward the ledger book and died there. A worse slaughter of the innocents is not in the annals of the middle ages and France.

The winners were on the boards in the same way. At odd stages wise groups got at them to the ring's cost, but failed at others, to the ring's profit. It was an afternoon of fee ups and many downs.

To open the delusive racing ball Kit Chinn, after losing two fair breaks go, dispatched the field in the first race, five furlongs, selling, for 3-year-olds, with the favorite Ta Ta catched up and half turned around. Hermane's filly was virtually left, yet ran a good enough race to the sixteenth pole to make it certain that she would have won had she got off a fair last. Magrane and the public had backed the filly from 9 to 5 to evens, as it was Pat Dunne's Rouble, off well, won easily from Babe Murphy, with Weola third. Jessie was well backed. The public screamed at the start. It had reason.

Scories were drowned in the trouble that followed. Last Monday Wightman and Patrick met at a mile with six pounds difference in the scale in Wightman's favor. Wightman was all the way in a gallop and gave Patrick twenty-pound beating. The same pair met again in the second race, seventy yards further, at even weights on the scale, and Patrick beat Wightman by nearly four lengths. Of course Wightman was the favorite. Wightman led to the way he likes to the eighth pole, where Patrick bore out and impeded him in lasting the lead. After that the race was between Oakwood and Patrick, and the latter won in a drive by nearly a length. The foul received no official notice and was not claimed.

Ohio Belle Runs a Lame Race.

The public's woe did not end here. THE TRIBUNE said two weeks ago, via St. Louis; and two days ago through its local report, that after Ohio Belle had worked a mile in 1:43½ she mare was lame. Barney Scriober, who owns her, and his trainer denied the report of her lameness. She met Tonganoxie, Wolsey, Pearl Song, Salvador, and Folly in the Speculation Handicap for 3-year-olds at nine furlongs. Jordan was sent from St. Louis to ride her, and, backed by the stable and public, Ohio Belle was a veering favorite at from 3 to 5 to 6 to 5, but went to the post at even. The noble looking mare was lame and had no chance. After Salvador and Folly had fluttered in front to the half mile post, where Ohio Belle fell back completely beaten, Tonganoxie, Wolsey, and Pearl Song came through and fought out the battle in picturesque fashion, Wolsey, at 15 to 1, winning a fair race right at the end by a head from Tonganoxie, 6 to 1, another and short head before Pearl Song, 7 to 1, who ran by far the best race and should have won. Mr. Smith's colt was giving seventeen pounds to Wolsey and eleven pounds to Tonganoxie, Ohio Belle was lame when she pulled up. Her American Derby goose is cooked. She may be got ready for the Queen Isabella, though even that is doubtful.

The history of the Speculation Handicap is added below:

Year.	Horse.	Wt.	Jockey.	Time.	Value.
1888.	Biller	125	Gerhardy	1:57	$1,130
1889.	Rhea	117	Kiley	2:00¼	1,360
1890.	Lew Weir	126	Overton	1:16	1,450
1891.	Ingomar	119	Reagan	2:08¾	1,920
1892.	Wolsey	103	Leigh	1:58	1,620

The dear public now settled its injured self in May a couple of three-quarter selling races with senility and knowledge. It was relieved in mind because the fourth race, at seven furlongs, had been declared off, out of the fears of owners to run against Glee Boy and Loudon. Again was the public hustled and imporished for the benefit of a wise crew.

"Kole" Fearsall's Queen Bess was a good thing in the fourth race, three-quarters, selling, and money poured into the ring to back the longlike filly at from 2½ to 1 to even money. Weber was up, and the public considered this "good thing" a safe thing too. Meanwhile the wise crew had backed Charley Scudders' Bonnie Ban—Felicity filly Jennie W. Bess was, at 100, 30, and 15. L. Soden is a long shot winning jockey of the day. He was up on Jennie W. and got off in front and staid there, made 10 to 1, driving her out, with Queen Bess third. The "good thing" lay third at the stretch turn and failed when called on her. The Kentucky Stable fought it, too, had a good thing with Idyle and backed her well. She also ran. The ring ought to have done well on the race, but genius Ed Corrigan's fast colt Percy, at prohibitive odds, walked in with the closing three-quarters selling race, Dalsyrian was as easily beaten and St. Nicholas third.

Percy (C. Weber), 1 to 3, was the only favorite to win. The other winners were: Felicity (Leigh), 3½ to 1; Patrick (Leigh), 6 to 1; Wolsey (Leigh), 15 to 1; and Jennie W. (L. Soden), 80 to 1.

Pat Dunne won three races and Leigh rode four winners. The day was humidly hot, the track fast, and betting good.

Thursday's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, allowances, 5 furlongs.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0166.	Sterling	106	0166.	Burgundy	109
0166.	Jessie W.	103	0166.	J. J. Douglas	113
0181.	Bandmaster	106	0187.	Miss Castles	103
0187.	Montepenno	109	0206.	Lillian C.	115

Second race, purse $700, handicap, all ages, ¾ mile.

Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
Lillian B.	80	0192.	Montana	105
Joseph Brown	120	0207.	Enthusiast	109
Ben Brush	112	0209.	Joe Murphy	113
Requital	100	0207.	Elva	102
Dew Dust	85			

Third race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 1/16 miles.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0197.	Semper Lex	100	0209.	Pat Malloy Jr.	98
0205.	St. Albans	98	0140.	Kirkover	98
0208.	Bessie Bisland	98	0194.	Rapidan	101
0210.	Peyhonia	88	0201.	Westchester	104
0204.	Philorka	98	(0209).	Joe Murphy	110

Fourth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ mile.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0210.	Springtime	85	0215.	Upbate	101
0190.	Gov. Palmer	98	0198.	Rosamond	85
0131.	Remedy	96	0210.	Lyndhurst	102
0196.	Morse	98	0147.	Eli Kinding	104
0186.	Lulu	96	0194.	Miss Rosa	94
0210.	Tom Jones	101	0197.	Speculation	101
0210.	Kingstock	107	0181.	San Gabriel	104
0193.	Monon	98			

Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ mile.

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
	Capt. Rees	107	205.	Parolee	96
	King Richard	96	0197.	Robin Hood	96
0198.	Sylvanus	104	7205.	Judge D	94
0190.	Freddie L. T	94	0182.	McKahl	96
0211.	Jack Richelieu	101	0211.	Zoolein	104
0155.	Fancy	94	0204.	Monrovy	94
0211.	Burrell's Billet	101	0198.	Mother of Pearl	96
(6196).	Ruby Payne	99		Bonze	98

*Lucina rate.

HIGHLAND RUNS A FAST RACE.

She Beats Tim Murphy in 1:14 1-4 After a Hot Contest at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—[Special.]—Under a bleaching sun six well-filled and hotly contested races were run at the Fair Grounds today. The books had a little the worst of the argument, three favorites and two well-backed second choices winning.

Only one outsider, Shellbark, got home in front. Two O'Clock, at 2 to 1, won the first race handily by a length from Frank Gayle. West Park, who had receded from 2 to 1 to 5 to 1 in the betting, was miserably ridden by P. Duffy, and the jockey and trainer of the horse were summoned before the stewards. Trainer George Webb was ruled off and the jockey indefinitely suspended. Riser Brothers, owners of the horse, not being in the city were held blameless. Lord Willowbrook, favorite at 8 to 5, won the second race in a gallop by three lengths from Ether. Dr. Work, second choice at 5 to 1 in the 2-year-old race, won riding by a length from Bob Carter.

Shellbark, the steeplechaser, won the fourth race by a neck from Russell Gray, who beat Frances Pope a nose for the place.

Shellbark was at from 20 to 40 to 1 in the betting.

Highland won the fifth race by two lengths easily from Tim Murphy. The six furlongs were covered in 1:14¼, the best time of the meeting, the fractional time being, quarter, :23½; half, :47¼.

Simrock and Marcel locked in the last race at the head of the stretch and fought it out all the way to the wire.

Mooney outrode Garner and landed Simrock winner by a neck.

The summaries follow:

First race, purse $400, 6 furlongs—Two O'Clock, 97 pounds (Ham), 4½ to 1, won; Frank Gayle, 97 (F. Jackson), 4 to 1, second; Attention, 106½ (Torian), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Harry Lewis, 86 (Cochran), 12 to 1; Ingot, 95 (J. Davis), 15 to 1; Mr. F. Fly Jr., 102 (Shields), 6 to 1; West Park, 102 (Duffy), 6 to 1; Clansman, 96 (Hedley), 10 to 1; Ross Simpson, 92 (J. Davis), 30 to 1; Pirate (Thief, 95½ (Davis), 20 to 1; Red Cross, 97½ (Davis), 20 to 1, and Riverside, 97 (Garner), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, 1 mile—Lord Willowbrook, 108 pounds (Mosby), 8 to 5, won; Ether, 94 (Garner), 10 to 1, second; Bonaddock, 97 (Ham), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Haroidine, 89 (E. Cochran), 6 to 1; Royal Flush, 113 (Bayle), 8 to 1; Boro, 108 (H. Shields), 10 to 1; Vanzant, 113 (J. Mooney), 10 to 1; Rollie, 89 (F. Jackson), 15 to 1; Texas Star, 108 (Schaefer), 50 to 1; Davezac, 108 (Gorman), 10 to 1; J. B. Freed, 108 (R. Jones), 10 to 1; Press Connolly, 111 (Ross), 25 to 1; Mary Sue, 115 (Sanford), 8 to 1; and Brookwood, 113 (Shields), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, selling, purse $400, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Dr. Work, 90 pounds (A. Barrett), 6 to 1, won; Bob Carter, 104 (Barley), 10 to 1, second; Swifty, 94 (Garner), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. La Grace, 96 (F. Jackson), 30 to 1; Lexington Belle, 100 (Baugh), 8 to 1; Satin, 100 (Mosby), 15 to 1; Mollie R. 11 (E. Cochran), 6 to 1; Saguwa, 108 (Ham), 3 to 1; Van Brunt, 108 (Gorman), 8 to 1; Boreas, 103 (Hanawalt), 15 to 1; Sir Dixon Jr., 103 (Duffy), 15 to 1; and Leona's Last, 105 (N. Hill), 6 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $600, 1 mile—Shellbark, 111 pounds (Mosby), 20 to 1, won; Russell Gray, 102 (W. Smith), 15 to 1, second; Francis Pope, 107 (J. Mathews), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Archbishop, 92 (Garner), 10 to 1; Harlan, 107 (Sanford), 100 to 1; Brazos, 111 (Foster), 3 to 1; Sir Albane, 111 (Seaman), 8 to 1; Langhetta, 111 (McAbie), 15 to 1; Al Farrow, 111 (Bernard), 14 to 1; Cunarder, 92 (Coulzier), 40 to 1; Jim Lee, 96½ (Barrell), 6 to 1; and Chartreuse, 106 (Ross), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $400, 6 furlongs—Highland, 104 pounds (Ham), 6 to 5, won; Tim Murphy, 104 (J. Smith), 6 to 1, second; Fagan, 102 (Garner), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Sullivan, 109 (Gorman), 6 to 1; Roy Lochiel, 109 (Burrell), 3 to 1; Tea Set, 104 (Harding), 30 to 1; Little Phil, 104 (Washburn), 60 to 1; Mr. Dullan, 102 (W. Smith), 50 to 1; and Marble Rock, 102 (Mosby), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Sixth race, purse $400, 1 mile—Simrock, 120 pounds (Mooney), 2 to 1, won; Marcel, 89 (Garner), 3 to 1, second; Tenacious, 94 (H. Shields), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Lismore, 104 (Ham), 10 to 1; Uncle Jim, 104 (Cottrell), 8 to 1; Bugle, 108 (Gorman), 10 to 1; Seliburnia, 108 (Smith), 10 to 1; Lady Pulsifer, 108 (Moore), 30 to 1; Pagan, 113 (Bain), 6 to 1; and Harry Weaver, 113 (Thornton), 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Thursday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, 7 furlongs—Miss Galop, 90 pounds; Little Frank, 90; Tassie D., 90; Billy McKenzie, 90; Florence M., 90; South Park, 95; Mitre, 95; Elmo, 95; Jim Dunn, 95; Miss Baughman, 95; Baby Bill, 100; Mique O'Brien, 100; Simpleton, 100.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Belle of Fermoy, 100 pounds; Miss Perkins, 100; Foods, 103; Safe Home, 102; Little Crete, 102; Constantine, 107; Mountain Quail, 107; Immilda, 107; Borealis, 109; Lottie Mills, 100; Invercauld, 109.

Third race, 1¼ miles, St. Louis Brewers' Stake—Yo Tambien, 126 pounds; Soundmore, 109; Logan, 109; Highland, 107; Chiswell, 104; Chiswick, 104; Linda, 102; Guido, 100.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Powhatta, 90 pounds; Dotsy Dimple, 90; B. F. Fly Jr., 95; Adjuster, 95; Tip, 95; Leonell, 95; The General, 95; Starlig Dorman, 95; Attention, 100; Intimidad, 100; Romeo, 100.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, steeplechase—Voltaire, 129 pounds; Kaze Bender, 129; Repester, 129; Bushranger, 132; Blazeaway, 134; Larry Farrell, 134; Mont Clair, 136; Argenta, 136; Georgetown, 141; Eolic, 141; Iron Duke, 144; Shellbark, 148.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Dart, 84 pounds; Clara Bauer, 92; John McGarrigle, 95; Oxford, 95; Oakview, 97; Geraldine, 97; Frank R., 102; Harf, 102; Battie Badger, 103; Bayard, 108; Billy Gwynn, 108; Remorse, 115; Ed Gartland, 115.

Tonight's pools on this races sold:

First race—No pooling.

Second race—Lottie Miles, $16; Invercauld, $10; Constantine, $5; Borealis, $5; Immilda, $5; Safe Home, $3; Mountain Quail, $3.

Third race—Yo Tambien, $25; Logan, $18; Highland, $15; Soundmore, $10; Chiswick, $10; Linda, $8; Guido, $5; Chiswell, $5.

Fourth race—Romeo, $10; Attention, $6; Tip Sterling, $5; Intimidad, $5; Adjuster, $3.

Fifth race—Iron Duke, $20; field, $5.

Sixth race—Geraldine, $24; Remorse, $20; John McGarrigle, $15; Frank R. Harf, $10; Bottie Badger, $10; Oxford, $5; Bayard, $5; Ed Gartland, $5.

BEATS JOHN COOPER.

OLD BANQUET RUNS HIS FIRST GOOD RACE THIS YEAR.

The Pair Meet in the Hudson River Handicap and Mike Dwyer's Rugged Gelding Wins Easily—Connoisseur Has a Hollow Victory, but Runs His Race in Fast Time—Ed Kearney, La Misere, The Coon, and Hammie Take the Other Morris Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—This was a tame and common-place day at Morris Park. High-class horses were in retirement and the platers, young and old, that made up the card failed to draw anything like a crowd. It is doubtful if a poorer program was ever offered Eastern race-goers. The only stake of the day was the Hudson River Handicap, for all ages, one mile and three-sixteenths. Its two probable starters in Banquet, 122 pounds, and John Cooper, 108, went to the post. Knowledge of the fact that Banquet had not won a race of any account on his merits in two years induced a wholesale plunge on John Cooper. Opening at 2 to 1 Cooper was backed down in a twinkling to even money, while Banquet went up from 2 to 5 to 4 to 5 and 9 to 10. The race was a nice one to look at. McDermott made pace with John Cooper, a neck before Banquet, to the final furlong, where Simms sent the old gelding by the 3-year-old and won easily enough by three parts of a length in the fair time of 2:01¾. The pace was never too hot for Banquet, the race being run exactly to his liking. John Cooper moved as though he had been given a couple of races more than he should have had. Banquet was only in receipt of two pounds from him. In the third event Connoisseur had only Spaghetti and Lady Richmond opposed to him. He was at 1 to 5 in the ring, and he walked in, hard held, in 1:11¾ for the six furlongs. Lady Richmond was fancied for the place, but she could not raise a gallop, and Spaghetti beat her easily.

Wernberg, favorite for the opening five furlongs scramble, got home a sorry third behind Ed Kearney and Melba, with Hurlingham at his throat latch. It seemed as though Melba carried the wise money, she being backed down a couple of points. Crazy Ed Kearney came from the ruck, bolted in the stretch, and then got up and beat Melba a head. He closed at 10 to 1.

La Misere had nothing as fast as an eighth clock running against her in the second, hence she was obliged to win by a couple of lengths from Flirt, the mile in 1:42. The Coon captured the fifth race handily from Tinge and Picaroon, and Hammie was cut loose in the last, defeating young Arion, George Beck, and half a dozen other mediocre lobsters. Hammie and George Beck closed equal choices at 8 to 5.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

MORRIS PARK, N. Y., June 13.—Weather cool. Track fast.

153—First race, handicap sweepstakes, all ages, $15 each; $1,000 added, 5 furlongs. Time, :58.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
141	Ed Kearney (5)105	2	2½	2½	1½	1	Blake.
131	Melba (4) 95	4	4	4	2½	2	Griffin.
138	Wernberg (3), 110	3	1h	1h	3h	3	Simms.
135	Hurlingham (3)100	1	3h	3h	4	4	Hurling'm
138	Sirocco (6), 123	5	5h	5	5	5	Tarsl.
133	Dorfargilla (5), 112	6	6	6	6	6	Lambly.
161	Gold Dollar (6), 102	8	8	8	7	7	Keefe.
135	Fondolin (3), 94	7	7	7	8	8	J. Hueston

Start good. Won driving.

Scratched—Judge Morrow, 116 pounds; Gov. Fifer, 102.

Betting—Ed Kearney, 10 to 1; Melba and Dorfargilla, 6 each; Wernberg, 9 to 5; Sirocco, 3; Hurlingham, 15; Fondolin, 20; Gold Dollar, 60.

154—Second race, fillies, 3-year-old, non-winners of $1,000, sweepstakes, $15 each $1,000 added, one mile. Time, 1:42.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
128	La Misere, 117	4	1h	1h	1½	1	Littlefield.
90	Flirt, 117	6	3h	2h	2h	2	Simms.
120	Miss Mid'ton, 117	5	4	3h	3h	3	Hamilton.
130	Lightfoot, 117	2	2h	2h	4	4	Snedeker.
182	Florinda, 117	7	4	4	4	5	Fox.
41	Clementina, 117	8	6	5	5	6	Laumby.
126	Dis Ver'n, 117	1	5	7	6	7	Bergen.
126	Poetry, 110	3	8	8	8	8	Taylor.
135	Princess, 117	9	9	9	9	9	Blake.
93	Eufields, 110	10	10	10	10	10	Carter.

Start fair. Won easily.

Scratched—Star Actress, 110 pounds.

Betting—La Misere, 9 to 5; Flirt, 9 to 1; Sou Mallet, 10; Clementina, 5; The Belle, 15; Lady Vardeu, 25; Poetry, 30; Lightfoot, 35; Florinda and Eufields, 200 each.

155—Third race, 2-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, penalties and allowances, 6 furlongs. Time, 1:13¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
97	Connoisseur, 123	2	1½	1½	1½	1	Tarsl.
145	Spaghetti, 111	3	2h	2h	2	2	Griffin.
140	Lady Richm'd, 108	1	3	3	3	3	Clerico.

Good start. Won in a romp.

Betting—Connoisseur, 2 to 5; Spaghetti, 10; Lady Richmond, 8.

156—Fourth race, Hudson River Handicap, for all ages, sweepstakes, $25 each, $1,000 added, 1 mile and a half. Time, 2:01¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
124	Banquet (a), 122	2	2	1h	1h	1½	Simms.
123	J. Cooper (5), 108	1	1h	2h	2h	2	McDermott

Start good. Won handily.

Betting—Banquet, 4 to 5; John Cooper, even money.

157—Fifth race, 2-year-olds that have run and not won at the meeting, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, selling allowances, 6 furlongs. Time, :59½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
45	The Coon, 108	4	5	2½	2½	1½	Doggett.
36	Tinge, 98	1	1½	1½	1h	2½	Carter.
105	Picaroon, 98	5	6	5	7	3	Hurley.
125	King Gold, 103	2	3	6	6	4	Perkins.
140	Installator, 108	3	2½	3h	3h	5	Hamilton.
130	Canterbury, 103	7	7	7	5	6	Overton.
119	Campania, 102	7	4	4	4	7	McDerm't.
107	Ullo filly, 102	10	11	9	8

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This verdict conclusively settles the question and proves that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is superior in every way to any other brand.

NOTE—The Chief Chemist rejected the Alum Powders, stating to the World's Fair jury that he considered them unwholesome.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is the standard for purity and perfection the world over, and is beyond comparison. Its purity and goodness are household words. Always full weight. Never varies. Never disappoints.

Dr. Price's is peculiarly adapted for export, as neither long sea voyages nor climatic changes affect it. Will keep fresh and sweet for years.

It is a fact that certain envious manufacturers of Baking Powder, who lack the temerity to even place their goods in competition with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder at the World's Fair, have, since it closed, advertised that they actually received an award. To an enlightened, appreciative public, comment on such an unfair and reprehensible act is quite unnecessary.

How Cream of Tartar is Made.

Cream of Tartar—which enters so largely into the manufacture of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder—is obtained from the tart wines of France, Germany, Austria, etc. The Crude Tartar, called Argols, is deposited on the sides of the wine casks during the fermentation of the wine. After the wine is drawn off this crystal deposit is removed, dried and exported to America, where the elaborate process of refining goes on, producing the snow-white crystals of Cream of Tartar. Specimens of this product, in all its conditions, from the crude Argols in its original wine cask to the purified and refined article embodied in Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, were shown at the Price Baking Powder Company's late exhibit in the Agricultural Building, World's Columbian Exposition.

NOTE—The Cream of Tartar Refinery controlled by the Price Baking Powder Company is the most complete and extensive in the world.